

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1883.

NO. 21.

The Weather at 9:26 Last Night.

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| Bismarck—Clear, | thermometer, 36 |
| Assinabog—Clear, | " 35 |
| Sanford—Clear, | " 35 |
| Helema—Cloudy, | " 44 |
| Moorhead—Cloudy, | " 36 |

INDICATIONS.
Upper Mississippi Valley generally fair weather; northwesterly winds shifting to southeasterly; falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

Missouri Valley—Fair weather, followed by local rains; southeasterly winds; falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature.

NEWS COMMENTS.

"If at first you don't succeed, suck eggs."

This hiccup is usually caused by the wine cup.

THE SECRET OF HIS GREAT STRENGTH IS AT LAST OUT.

John L. Sullivan eats mussels.

TOMASO SALVINI is the name of a cat in Boston, but they call him Tom for short.

BILL Nye's new book is called "Baled Hay." It must be a cut and dried production.

PEN UP YOUR HOGS. It is rumored that Prince Bismarck is contemplating an American tour.

DULUTH TRINITY: Emma Abbott was not born in St. Paul, and she is willing to admit it.

GRADSTONE plays the accordion. This is probably to keep America to itself at a safe distance.

A NEW BOOK IS ENTITLED, "PLEASURES OF SOLITUDE." It was doubtless written by a non-advertising merchant.

PUT UP YOUR POCKET BOOKS, NEIGHBORS. Mr. Case has raised the price of Jay Eye See to \$100,000 spot cash.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR TO MABONE: "Humph! Gut out! I caught a fish bigger than you are out in the Yellowstone!"

HENRY BIRCH'S picture has appeared in the Photo Gazette. This is carrying cruelty to animals a little too far.

HARRISON, "the boy preacher," is now forty years old, but he tries to make the girls believe he has just turned nineteen.

A MACEDONIA, OHIO, GIRL SIT DOWN ON A HOT STOVE NOT KNOWING THERE WAS FIRE IN IT. SHE DOESN'T SIT DOWN AT ALL NOW.

THE HORSE REPORTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES BELIEVES THAT JAY EYE SEE HAS EARNED THE RIGHT TO CARRY AT LEAST TWO TALES IN MY TIME.

SARA BERNHARDT HAS HAD TROUBLE WITH A PLUMBER BECAUSE OF A SMALL HILL. NO WOMAN WILL GIVE UP HER DIAMONDS WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

PADDLED HIPS IS THE LATEST FEMININE FASHION. (OLD PAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE IN PACKAGES TO SUIT. APPLY TO THE BLUSHING BUSINESS MANAGER.)

FORDS, HOWARD & HUBERT HAVE PRINTED A SERMON RIGHT ALONG FOR MR. BEEPER EVER SINCE HE HAS BEEN AWAY. HENRY WILL PREACH THEM WHEN HE RETURNS.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Conflicting Accounts of an Attempted Train Robbery in Arkansas—Read and Take Your Choice.

An Insane Missourian Hugs a Red-hot Stove Until He is Burned in a Fatal Manner.

Colorado Introduces a New and Novel Method of Executing the Mandates of Judge Lynch.

Henry Villard to be Examined as to the Standing of the North Pacific Railway Company.

The Railroad Switchmen on Several Roads Go Out on a Strike at Kansas City.

Miscellaneous.**Foiled Train Robbers.**

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 25.—A Post Dispatch special from Walnut Ridge, Ark., says: An attempt was made to rob the north bound express on the Iron Mountain road last night about 10 o'clock, between O'Kean and Delaplain, fifteen miles north of this place. Fortunately the express train was late and the local freight was running on the time of the express. The latter was signalled by three lanterns and when it stopped it was boarded by a party of six men, all heavily armed. After a few questions they found that they had stopped the wrong train and passed into the woods with many curses but without molesting anything or anybody. The conductor of the freight telegraphed to roadmaster Griffin at this place of the accident and he summoned a posse headed by John Rea and another headed by United States marshal O. K. Wheeler, who went north on the belated express eager for a fight with the robbers, but no attempt was made to rob the train. The robbers were all large men 30 or 40 years old. They wore heavy overcoats and carried in their party common lanterns. They were apparently well organized and seemed to know their business. Every effort is being made to capture them.

LATER—A DENIAL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 25.—Superintendent Frey says of the sensational report telegraphed from St. Louis about the attempted robbery of the north-bound passenger train on the Iron Mountain railway, between O'Kean and Delaplain, in North Arkansas, that the entire story is unfounded. A party of wood sawyers employed by the railroad company flagged the train to learn if it was local, and finding it was a through passenger train, explained the object of their action and left.

STILL LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—No additional particulars received here up to 9 p. m., but superintendent Kerrigan of the railroad received a dispatch to-night from assistant superintendent Frey asking that detectives be sent down to look after matters, which would indicate that notwithstanding the explanation reported from Little Rock there is something in the case that needs investigation. Two men of the secret service went down the road tonight.

A Railroad Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the railroad switchmen began to quit work and by night most of them had gone out. The Missouri Pacific and Wabash men were the first to quit. The strikers, making the rounds, persuaded most of the others to leave except the Fort Scott and Gulf men. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe men at Argentine are not heard from, but it is presumed they quit. The Fort Scott and Gulf has twenty-six men and of these only about half a dozen left. The Gulf men have generally shorter hours hence they refused to quit. The strikers grew somewhat noisy urging them and were dispersed by the police. Tonight passenger trains left as usual but nothing is being done in the freight yards the few men remaining being afraid to work at night. The officials preserve a firm front and refuse to grant the advance and maintain that if the police are sufficient to prevent intimidation, they can go on in a day or two, and obviate a blockade. The men ask that switchmen helpers be paid \$65 per month instead of \$2 a day; that foremen receive \$75 per month, a working month to exclude Sunday, a working day to ten hours, and that twenty-five to twenty-nine cents be paid per extra hour. Matters are at a stand still tonight, both sides apparently waiting tomorrow's developments.

The Apaches Routed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—Tomstone special: W. H. Stark, who has just returned from Switzerland, says the Apaches have been routed by Mexican troops with great slaughter. Troops had been stationed to prevent the retreat of the savages into the Sierra Madres. The Indians then turned and fled toward Arizona, closely followed by the Mexicans who overtook them at the extreme end of Swissheim where a running fight ensued. The Mexican commander stated that if his troops had not been worn out by fighting and forced marches he would have driven the red devils onto the San Carlos reservation himself. Stark said a large body of routed Indians passed his ranch. They were poorly clad and fully one-third without fire-arms.

Lake Navigation Suspended.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 25.—The wind has blown from the northward for a week lacking one day, and navigation at this and other Lake Michigan points is at a stand still. All the docks between East Water street bridge and Wolf and Davison's yard, all the slips and all the branches are filled with wind-bound craft, and reports from Racine, She-

bogan, Manitowoc and smaller ports show the same condition of affairs, nothing having moved during the week. Among the fleet are steam crafts, grain-laden vessels, and a large number of vessels bound for Escanaba. It is estimated that over 100 wind-bound vessels are in port here today. The loss to owners by the delay is said to be very heavy.

New Mode of Lynching.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 25.—One of the Mexicans implicated in the murder of four men at a dance near Gardner a few nights ago, was overtaken by a band of armed citizens last night. A rope was placed around his neck, the other end made fast to a saddle, and the horse then frightened into a run, dragging the poor man over rocks and stumps until life was extinct. When captured he said he, with his companions had been hired to commit the murder.

A New Chinese Dodge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A new Chinese defrauding dodge has just been discovered. Several packages containing between 3,000 and 4,000 un stamped letters brought over from Hong Kong by self-appointed Chinese mail agents were seized today by the postal authorities. It was remarked that Chinese correspondence was decreasing, and a watch was set, resulting in the above discovery.

Abolishing Land Offices.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—McFarland, commissioner of the general land office, is gradually reducing the number of land offices opportunity arises. He will shortly recommend the abolishment of the office at Des Moines, Iowa, as he thinks the public land business of the state is not now sufficient to call for its maintenance and will recommend that the work be transferred to the general land office.

The Lisbon Gold Excitement.

FARGO, D. T., Oct. 25.—The excitement is increasing at the Ramsey county gold fields. The townsite of Lisbon is entered as mining claims, including the brickyard where gold is found in the bricks that have been burned. The volcanic character of the Cheyenne valley there convinces old miner that gold is there in paying quantities.

An Insane Man's Freak.

WARTENTON, MO., Oct. 25.—A wildly insane man named Keeney was placed in a large room adjoining the jail under the court house by the authorities, who had taken him in out of the wet and cold. While the jailor was at supper screams attracted the people to the window where they saw Keeney in an insane frenzy hugging a red hot stove. He was taken away but death soon relieved his sufferings.

Bartender Murdered.

GREENFIELD, OHIO, Oct. 25.—John Daggett, a bartender at Charles Hirn's grocery, was attacked on his way home last night by unknown persons and shot twice. He was instantly killed. Several colored people saw the murderer but failed to catch the murderers.

Villard to be Examined.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Anderson and Mann applied to Judge Barrett today for an order to examine Henry Villard in reference to the standing of the North Pacific railroad company. The order was granted. Wm. M. Everts and Roscoe Conklin have been retained by the North Pacific company.

Fleeing in Terror.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Many of the inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing from the city on account of fear of further earthquakes. The government has sent a sufficient quantity of lumber to construct 5,000 sheds for the shelter of those rendered homeless by the catastrophe.

Seamen Drowned.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., Oct. 25.—Captain Finlay, Wm. Fowler, M. Whalon and another seaman were drowned by the capsizing of the schooner Wm. A. Finlay. The mate clinging to the upturned boat drifted ashore twelve hours after being pitched into the sea.

Addresses Not Received.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—It is understood that Lamontage acting upon suggestions in Lorne's answer to the last address presented him has decided not to receive addresses from English, Scotch or Irish societies.

Gunboat Ashore.

KIRKWOOD, SCOTLAND, Oct. 25.—In a heavy gale off here the British gunboat Firm went ashore and the coast guard ship Lord Warden dragged her anchor. She is armor plated and 7,940 tons burden.

An Arrest and Confession.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—Detectives today arrested C. B. Clark, agent of E. W. Vanduse & Co., at Kandiyohi, for forging wheat checks of the firm for \$1,300. Clark confessed his guilt.

A Scribe Buried.

WICHITA, Oct. 25.—The funeral of W. P. Copeland, the well known Washington correspondent, took place today from his late residence. There was a large attendance.

Reported Nomination.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—It is reported that J. S. Grinnell, state senator from Greenfield, was nominated for lieutenant governor by the democratic state committee.

Schooners Lost.

GLoucester, Mass., Oct. 25.—The fishing schooners Alaska and James Bliss are believed to have been lost with crews of fourteen men.

Switchman Killed.

DENVER, COLO., Oct. 25.—Wm. Cleland, switchman in the Kansas Pacific yards, was crushed to death between cars this morning.

A Heavy Record.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Among the cases recently docketed in the United States supreme court is the city of New Orleans against Myra Clark Gaines. The record in the case is the

longest ever submitted to the supreme court, or probably any other court. It is bound in one immense volume which weighs over 200 pounds, and contains three million, two hundred thousand words. It takes two men to open and shut the book.

Doomed to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Kate Douglass, a negro, for the murder of Joseph Miller, and Charles E. Rose, a negro, for killing George Ingrow in April, 1881, were sentenced today by Judge Van Wagner of the criminal court to be hanged Friday, December 7th. Frank Braggs, for killing Richard Jackson in August, 1882, and John Nelson, for stabbing John Smith were respectively sentenced to ninety-nine and twenty years in the penitentiary.

What the Syndicate Say.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is understood that the North Pacific bond syndicate consulted the best legal obtainable before taking the new second mortgage bonds, and it is stated that no injunction can stand under the company's charter if three-fourths of the preferred stock holders assent to the issue of it.

Died From His Injuries.

DESOTO, ILL., Oct. 24.—Thos. Davis, who was shot a month ago by an unknown person died yesterday. James Strickland was held on Davis ante-mortem statement. Mrs. Davis attempted suicide last night by cutting her throat. She is in delicate health.

Not Lawbreakers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—From a report made to commander Evans it appears that an organization of Red Men exists in West Virginia but the members are not engaged in protecting violators of the internal revenue laws.

Strikers Indicted.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—About forty East St. Louis railroad strikers have been indicted by the St. Clair county grand jury for interfering with the railroads and intimidating new employees during the late strike.

Murdered by Her Husband.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Mary J. Young, shot by her husband, Thomas Young, keeper of a liquor saloon at Brooklyn, died today. In Mrs. Young's ante-mortem statement she said the shooting was done intentionally. Her mother, who was present, corroborated the statement.

A Heavy Gale.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 24.—The hardest northeastern gale for several years has been raging since last night. The sloop Samson and yacht Mamie parted cables in the inner harbor and went ashore. The fog is so thick that nothing can be seen below.

Murdered and Robbed.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Oct. 24.—News Eagle special: The robbed and mutilated remains of two unknown Americans were found on the Mexican side, twenty-five miles from here. The United States consul at Piedras Negras is investigating.

Prodigals Returning.

WICHITA, Oct. 24.—A telegram was received at the war department today from Gen. Crook confirming the report that the Chinaman Indians left in Mexico are on the way to San Carlos.

A Witness Assailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The evening papers publish an account of an assault by two men on Neilson, who figured as the complaining witness in the adultery suit against Senator Sharon. Neilson does not know who his assailants were. Warrants were given to the police to hunt them up.

New Warrant Issued.

HALIFAX, Oct. 24.—A new warrant has been issued under the customs smuggling act against Holmes and Brocker, dynamiters, in which they are charged with bringing explosives across the border without paying duty.

New Lease of Life.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24.—An appeal has been taken in the case of Dan Gould, sentenced to hang Friday for the murder of Wm. Carpenter, which acts as a stay of execution.

Murder in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Oct. 24.—Much excitement is caused in Charlotte county by the murder of Joel H. Childress by J. B. Marshall. Both are well known citizens.

Strong and Buoyant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 6 p. m.—The new stock market this afternoon was strong and buoyant, at 2 p. m. the market was at top prices and closed strong.

King Winter Coming.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24.—Snow has fallen steadily since six o'clock this morning in this state and Vermont.

Treaty Signed.

The Bismarck Tribune.**THE CAPITAL GROUND LOTS.**

When the capital was located at Bismarck it was represented that the quarter section on which the building was to be located was worth and would sell for \$300,000. Twenty acres of this, worth it is estimated on that basis, \$75,000, was reserved for the capitol grounds, and the remainder was laid off into lots. These lots were appraised and a minimum price fixed upon them that in the aggregate would bring \$125,000, and the lots were offered for sale at auction, the sale commencing on the 22nd inst. The lots sold were not the choicest by any means, and the result is best shown by giving the record of the first day's sale which is as follows:

| Lot. | BLOCK 1. | |
|------|----------|-----------------|
| | Amount. | Lot. |
| 1. | \$55 00 | |
| | | BLOCK 2L |
| 1. | \$300 00 | 11.....\$281 00 |
| 2. | 230 00 | 12.....300 00 |
| 3. | 210 00 | 33.....165 00 |
| 4. | 210 00 | 34.....175 00 |
| 5. | 235 00 | 35.....165 00 |
| 6. | 225 00 | 36.....175 00 |
| 7. | 225 00 | 37.....165 00 |
| 8. | 220 00 | 38.....170 00 |
| 9. | 255 00 | 39.....165 00 |
| 10. | 240 00 | 40.....200 00 |

| Lot. | BLOCK 3L | |
|------|----------|---------------|
| | Amount. | Lot. |
| 1. | 300 00 | 23.....225 00 |
| 2. | 205 00 | 24.....225 00 |
| 3. | 210 00 | 25.....225 00 |
| 4. | 200 00 | 26.....225 00 |
| 5. | 200 00 | 27.....225 00 |
| 6. | 200 00 | 28.....225 00 |
| 7. | 200 00 | 29.....225 00 |
| 8. | 200 00 | 30.....225 00 |
| 9. | 200 00 | 31.....225 00 |
| 10. | 200 00 | 32.....225 00 |
| 11. | 235 00 | 33.....310 00 |
| 12. | 205 00 | 34.....265 00 |
| 13. | 205 00 | 35.....265 00 |
| 14. | 185 00 | 36.....225 00 |
| 15. | 175 00 | 37.....225 00 |
| 16. | 185 00 | 38.....265 00 |
| 17. | 185 00 | 39.....265 00 |
| 18. | 185 00 | 40.....265 00 |
| 19. | 215 00 | 41.....240 00 |
| 20. | 225 00 | 42.....245 00 |
| 21. | 300 00 | |

The prices realized were considerably above the minimum and there is no reason to suppose that the ground will not bring all that it was represented that it would bring.

The decision of Judge Edgerton, if reversed may not result in permanent injury to the interest of the territory, but many, very many who intended to invest in this property have been deterred from doing so, and funds may not be realized as they otherwise would have been for the immediate completion of the wings of the capitol, (the main building being provided for) and the necessary furniture.

The subscription of Bismarck to the capital fund was \$100,000 cash. This has been paid in and is now being used for the erection of the main portion of the building. The work is being done so thoroughly that the contractors, the architect, the capital commission and the governor will be able to defy all enemies and experts that may be chosen by legislative action or at the star chamber meetings of those who would injure them in the estimation of the people to show where a single dollar of the fund they have held in trust has been corruptly or improperly expended. It will all be found on capitol hill represented in brick and mortar, in a building that will stand for all time as a monument to the integrity of the capitol commission and the governor. And when the main portion of the building is completed property will remain that the result of the sale on the 22nd shows will surely bring \$300,000; and the other quarter section given by the city, worth it, is difficult to estimate how much more, that ought to be devoted wholly to park purposes, remains untouched.

If the decision of Mr. Edgerton is sustained by the courts and endorsed by subsequent legislation the direct loss to the territory will not be less than half a million dollars, and the people will be forced to erect other buildings at a point less central, when the whole territory is considered, than the present location and in no sense more satisfactory or more advantageous to the people. To assume that an inferior building to the present will be built is to assume that those who would be responsible for repudiating the solemn engagements of the territory, entered into when this property was turned over to its representatives, would prove to be fools as well as demagogues. Whether the capital of Dakota remains at Bismarck involves, then, \$500,000, the value of the property donated, and a like sum that would be levied upon the people in the way of taxes to secure other property equally desirable; other buildings and fixtures and means for furnishing equal to the Bismarck donation which has not and will not cost the territory one cent, not even for the salary of the much abused commissioners.

The Casselton Reporter says Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza farm king of the region has threshed this season 150,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000 bushels of oats, getting a total of 40,000 bushels more of grain at \$10,000 less expense than last year. This crop was grown on 9,500 acres of ground.

And now, as winter approaches come reports from the south and east of new railroad projects having their final destination in God's own country North Dakota. The latest is a meeting at St. Louis, attended by numerous prominent men from Iowa, at which it was decided to build a road from St. Louis through central Iowa to a point on the line of the North Pacific, probably Bismarck. Where

there is so much smoke there ought to come forth a little blaze.

The report that Assistant District Attorney C. S. Palmer has pooled with Campbell in order to secure promotion to the United States attorneyship is without foundation. Mr. Palmer is an able lawyer and is backed by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, for almost any place he may desire, hence will not commit himself upon any question in advance or bargain with Hugh J. Campbell.

The Yankton Press and Dakotan says that the Methodist church of Dakota is the only religious or temperance organization that has declared against the South Dakota constitution. Perhaps this is the first religious organization that has thoroughly investigated the product of Sioux Falls.

ST. PAUL is advising Fargo on railroad matters. If St. Paul is able to hold its own with that town called Minneapolis across the river, it will find about all it can attend to at present. Better let the localities 200 miles distant alone.

THE Duluth Tribune thinks that if Montana waits until Dakota is admitted as a state she will be gray headed. The manner in which Dakota asks admission may make some difference in the Tribune's mode of argument.

A COUPLE of gentlemen in Arkansas have filed title deeds to the property on which the greater portion of Texarkana is located. They are now about to put in a claim for the Brooklyn bridge.

THE weather prophet of the New York Herald predicts that our second summer is yet to come and that it will last late into November.

WHERE will the bishop of North Dakota reside?—Mandan Pioneer.

At whatever point suits him best.

CETEWATO has surrendered.

DULUTH has her street car track nearly completed.

MOODY and Sankey are still doing a corking business.

No more American beef will be received in Australia.

TWENTY-TWO hundred trains arrive at and leave London daily.

BOSTON capital is being used to develop the coal mines near Seattle.

JOHN BRIGHT is already making preparations for his visit to America next spring.

THE stock market was weak yesterday, and closed lower on most of the stocks.

THE Grand Trunk road cleared over one million dollars in the last six months.

Snow is six inches deep in Maine and we have had scarcely enough to cover the ground.

Ir-San Francisco has the world's fair that she wants in '87, it will be the grandest affair of the kind ever held.

THE crop of counterfeiters still holds good. It takes a good deal of the spare time of the police to arrest them.

TORONTO, Canada, has a woman's medical school. It may be fun for the faculty, but it will be death to those Canucks.

EVEN the fish at Virginia City have the gold fever. At least a vivacious chronicler there says that it came out of some of them in spots.

A MAN attempted to commit suicide in New York by jumping from a height of 100 feet, and made a complete success of his undertaking.

THE salaries of the presidents of the United States and of the North Pacific railroad are the same, \$50,000. Who wouldn't be president—or an editor?

The first number of the Dakota Christian Advocate was issued at Huron last week. It seems to us that there is a much larger field for this paper in Mandan.

It has been found that most of the trouble with the new postal notes was due to the ignorance of postmasters, and they are now giving better satisfaction.

THE Duluth Sunday Times is the name of a new paper at Duluth. From its initial number it is evident that sterility ability is at its back. From its tone it has come to stay.

THE murderers of Policeman O'Connell, killed last year in St. Paul, have been discovered in the Chester, Ill., penitentiary. They were serving time for burglary, but are to be tried for the greater crime.

SAMMY says that pretty Jessie shall not be the next democratic presidential nominee. "Straws show which way the wind blows." And all this time Therman is keeping perfectly still while training for the "dark-horse" race.

EIGHT out of the twelve first articles under "News Notes" in one of our exchanges either begin with or contain the expression "it is said." It seems that the editor fully appreciates the fact that this expression, like crumpets, is "werry fulin' at the price."

O'DONNELL is getting desperate. He wants his tobacco and the Newgate physician says that none should be given him. Just think of the value of freedom. We can wander around at our own free will and pick up almost all the animes we can use in any getter.

THE Moeller safe and lock company have asked for an injunction to restrain the firm of Moeller, Baumann & Co. from using their patents on safes and locks. The board of examiners of interference have already decided that the patents, on account of priority, belong to the Moeller company. The other firm have, however, been using the patents, and the Moeller people propose to have them stop it.

By Telegraph**Report of the North Pacific.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A circular will be sent to each preferred stock holder of the North Pacific railroad company as soon as the list can be copied from the stock ledger. After reciting the action of the meeting of the directors on Oct. 6th, looking towards the extinction of the second mortgage of \$20,000,000, the circular says: "Your board considers it their duty to submit the following explanation relative to the object of the meeting. In our report for the fiscal year of 1882-1883, you were duly advised of the existence of a deficiency arising from excess of cost, construction and equipment of the main line over available resources and amounting on June 30th, 1883 to \$7,985,605. You were further informed that to avoid embarrassment to the company from the pressure of a long floating debt arrangement had been entered into with the Oregon and Transcontinental company under which that corporation made the necessary advances in open account. It was agreed that this company should secure these advances temporarily by issue of such obligations as could be created under restrictions of the plan of reorganization. This assistance has proved of incalculable value as besides assuring the speedy completion of the road it has

new life upon your property but the stockholders should remember that every dollar of additional capital put into the road adds to its value and earning capacity and permits its more economic operation.

THE EARNINGS OF THE ROAD.

during the five weeks in which it has been operated as through line have fully met our expectations, being \$1,511,600 excluding construction and company freight, and we feel sure they will continue to do so. All competent judges who know the system of railway as steamboat and steamship lines tributary to the main line on the Pacific coast agree with me that through business will add very largely to our gross earnings. Moreover, Oct. 1st, under amicable arrangement with the Union Pacific railway company, the business of Butte City, Montana, was opened to this company and has been announced in the press, we have also made arrangement with the other Pacific railway companies by which we take business to and from California. Our road will derive large benefit from both these sources. By order of the board of directors. [Signed.]

H. VILLARD,
President.

Affairs in China.

HONG KONG, Oct. 22.—Advices from Tsin Nan confirm the report that the Chinese are assisting the Black Flag in Annam who number 30,000 exclusive of those in garrison at Bacinh and Son tang. Sixteen thousand men are concentrated near Canton ostensibly on account of an anticipated popular commotion. The viceroy complains of the withdrawal of the Portuguese gunboat with the watchman on board who drowned the Chinaman and precipitated the recent riots.

The viceroy demands that the watchman be handed over to the British court for trial. The Portuguese officials in reply said that the prisoner was at Macao, and if the Chinese wished, they could prosecute him there. Reports of an approaching war with foreigners are circulating in the interior of China, and the people in Yunnan, believe that the Chinese army is preparing for a war of extermination against foreigners. The viceroy of Canton has asked for one million taels for the payment of losses incurred in recent rioting. His agents are asking for arms. All is quiet at Tonquin, practically, as the French forces have not advanced beyond Hanoi, and will not attempt any further movement until reinforcements have arrived.

SAVED THIS COMPANY.

Large Fire.

ANNAPOULIS, Md., Oct. 22.—Basil block near the market was burned this morning. It contained the largest business houses in the city. Ten houses and nine store rooms were burned. Loss \$23,000 distributed among a number of people. The insurance was only partial. Charles Legg tried to save his aged aunt and both lost their lives.

Robert Bates twice, killing him. Ten years ago Bates killed Brierly's brother at a dance and served six years in the penitentiary. On his release he went to work in a foundry here. The shooting caused something of a panic owing to the large crowd attending the circus, but all got safely out.

Franco-Chinese War.

HONG KONG, Oct. 22.—Advices Haiphong, Tonquin, say that residents dread an attack from 1,000 patriots encamped in the vicinity. The French garrison is small but is believed to be strong enough to repel an attack by pirates. Reinforcements are, however, anxiously awaited. There is great activity in the Chinese camp to the north of Hanoi and it is feared the Black Flags will assume offensive operations.

Official Figures on Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—Secretary Newman is furnishing the following total on governor, as the result of the late election: Foraker, 347,664; Headley, 352,593; Schumaker, 661; Jenkins, 285; total vote, 721,464. Headley's majority, 13,883. Majority for judicial amendment, 33,413; second amendment fell short of majority 39,543; regulation amendment received 98,000 votes.

An Editor Retaliates.

KELMSKING, Ky., Oct. 22.—Saturday night Charles McCarty was attacked on the street by James T. Teewell and Frank Thompson who fled after being publications in McCarty's paper. They used stones as weapons. McCarty drew a revolver and shot both of them. Teewell died yesterday morning and Thompson is supposed to be mortally wounded.

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Ran off a Trestle.

GLEN FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 22.—The train due here at 4 o'clock from Albany ran off a trestle near Fort Edward and three persons are reported killed. Mr. M. Mahan, of Glens Falls, a man named Wimberger, of Glens Falls, and the third is unknown.

Deadly Fire Damp.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Another explosion of coal damp occurred in Wharncliffe, Carlton mine, while the exploring party was searching for the bodies of the victims of Thursday's explosion. Several explorers were injured, and it is feared two were killed.

Fire at South Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—A three story frame building at south Minneapolis owned by Chas. Ripley, was burned this afternoon. Loss on building \$1,500. No insurance. Loss on the stocks and household goods of six families, \$10,000.

Vote of Thanks.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The council adopted a resolution thanking the municipal authorities of Boston for her hospitality at the Paris exposition accorded to the delegates from the Paris municipality to the Boston exposition.</p

THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA.

The leading facts in relation to the attempts that have heretofore been made to secure the division of Dakota may not prove uninteresting:

The bill for division was first introduced in the house of representatives March 27, 1871, and was reported adversely and tabled May 1, 1872.

It was again introduced in the house December 13, 1873, but no action was taken upon it.

It was again introduced in the house December 13, 1875, and reported back from the committee with a recommendation that it pass as amended March 31, 1876. It was recommitted and died with other measures. It was introduced in the senate March 16, 1876, by Mr. Windom and reported back April 10, 1876. It was passed by the senate August 8, 1876, yeas 31; nays 19; absent 21. Those voting for the bill were Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Burnside, Cameron, (of Wisconsin) Christy, Cockrell, Crogan, Ferry, Hamilton, Haulin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Jones, (of Nevada), Kelly, McCreary, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrell, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Ramsom, Sherman, Spencer West, Windom, Withers and Wright.

Those voting no were Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Conkling, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Kerman, Key, Merriman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace and Whyte.

It was not only then, as now, opposed by the democratic party, almost without exception, but by the New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Delaware, and New Jersey members. Mr. Bogy, who voted for the bill in order to enable him to move its reconsideration, called up his motion to reconsider December 13th, 1876, and urged Algonquin as a suitable name for the territory. The matter finally went over till December 20th, when the name was changed to Huron and the bill again passed in the senate but was defeated in the house of representatives.

It was again introduced in both houses of congress in December, 1877, and was killed by an adverse report in the house March 5th, 1878. Introduced again in 1879 and 1881 it met the same fate.

In January, 1882, a delegation of twenty-two citizens of North Dakota went to Washington to urge the passage of the bill introduced in December, 1881. A still larger delegation from the southern part of the territory went to Washington ostensibly to favor the division of the territory. They met the northern delegation in the rooms of Mr. Pettigrew who stated frankly the situation. He expressed the belief that the division bill could be passed if the South Dakota admission bill was not pushed at that time; that the republicans saw they could gain an advantage by dividing the territory, thus laying the foundation for another republican state to be admitted in the near future while the democrats were likely to consent to it in order to delay admission until after the next presidential election. Admission, however, he regarded impossible at that time. Mr. Moody who was present said if that was the case their visit to Washington was in vain. He took his hat and left the room followed by Barney Caulfield and other "visiting statesmen" from the south. He went to the chairman of the committee on territories in the house, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and arranged to have the report of that committee recommending the passage of the division bill withheld and the bill admitting the southern section, which made division contingent upon admission, advanced instead.

The old Yankton bond matter was brought up at this time and an influence absolutely essential to the success of the measure refused to admit Dakota or take any steps toward advancing its interests in that direction until an adjustment of the bond matter honorable to the territory and satisfactory to the bond holders should be effected.

That session of congress passed and nothing was accomplished toward admission and in the meantime the division bill had lost its standing upon the calendar, and there was no possible way to reach it during the life of that congress excepting under a suspension of the rules. The next congress would have a democratic majority and there would be no hope for either division or admission until the next presidential election. The friends of admission finally accepted the situation and consented to allow an effort to be made to pass the division bill. They agreed with leading democrats that the admission question should be dropped and no attempt would be made to carry it either as a direct proposition or by an amendment. Holman and other leading democrats agreed to support the bill. Randall and Springer agreed not to oppose. The prospects were flattering and the friends of the measure were certain of success—the writer of this article who had spent five winters in Washington laboring for division was alone in doubt. The measure was to come up on the 5th of February. A two thirds vote was required to put the bill on its final passage. On the night of the 4th of February a caucus of the democrats was held at the National hotel, and it was determined to defeat the bill for party reasons. Mr. Keifer, the speaker of the house, had agreed to recognize Mr. Grout for the purpose of calling up the bill with a view to putting

it on its final passage. The republicans were confident; the democrats perfectly quiet. Gen. Grant made his statement followed by Mr. Burrows. Randall in reply warned the democrats of their danger. He assumed it meant another Colorado affair, it meant the immediate admission of one or both sections. If the bill dividing Dakota was called up and passed he said it would then go to the senate where it could be amended so as to admit both sections and be returned to the house where the republican majority could pass it as amended, and thus Dakota's admission was gained in spite of the advantage they then held. Holman went back upon his pledges and spoke against the measures, and of all the democrats, twenty-two in number, who had promised to vote to suspend the rules, only Deuster, of Wisconsin, because of his personal friendship for Anton Klans, of Jamestown, Coleridge, of Indiana, and Wise, of West Viria, because of their friendship for W.B. McConnell, of Fargo, dared vote with the republicans in favor of the bill. The vote stood 151 yeas; 110 nays; and the resolution to call up the bill and put it upon its final passage was lost, the necessary two thirds not voting in the affirmative. It was then that the editor of the TRIBUNE wrote from Washington. "It is sheer nonsense to longer think of division; and it is the part of wisdom to accept the situation and make the best of it. Heretofore North Dakota has expected division and has heretofore shown but little interest in territorial legislation. In the meantime the insane asylum and state prison have been built and other public institutions have been located in the southern part of the territory, and we can go on with the fight for division, and in the end will find that we have given up everything and gained nothing. We have lost time and opportunity, and it is now time to stop and lay the foundation for institutions for Dakota considering the rights and interests of the north as well as the south."

The reasons existing for division which have been so forcibly put by the editors of the territory and so eloquently stated in the halls of congress, are passing away, and by the time our next legislature meets the north and south will be united by at least four lines of railroad. The capital can be located at some convenient point in central Dakota or on the Missouri river, and few indeed will see a necessity for division except in the interests of politicians, and their interests ought not to be considered if they conflict with the interests of the people. Northern Michigan is far more isolated than North Dakota, and yet the people of that section long since gave up the project of organizing a new state from northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and the people appear to be prosperous and happy. Texas is as large as half a dozen ordinary states but its people no longer clamor for division. They have accepted the situation just as those of Dakota will."

On the 6th of February, the day after the matter was finally disposed of in congress, the TRIBUNE editorially said:

It is now a settled fact that Dakota will not be divided. The bill was defeated by a vote of 151 to 110. Although every argument possible in favor of division has been laid before congress, yet that body has seen fit to disregard and object purely on party grounds. It has been shown that the people of North and South Dakota have no interest in common; it has been demonstrated that the southern half has more than the requisite number of people to entitle her to admission; the press of the territory and the whole country has fought for the measure; prominent men from both North and South Dakota have visited Washington and tried to impress upon their friends the importance of the scheme, but all to no avail. Division is now out of the question, but admission may be gained through the next congress. Dakota will continue to boom, however, just the same as if she had been divided. It will make a grand state as a whole, and in less than fifteen years her representation in congress will equal that of either Ohio or Illinois. She will be a power, and her voice will be heard and respected. The agitation of the question of division and admission has done much good. It has advertised the territory thoroughly. It has caused the compilation of facts and figures relative to its size, increase of population and rapid development, and the publishing of them by the press of the whole country. Thousands now are thoroughly awakened to the importance of the northwest, and the result will be an unprecedented immigration next spring, and henceforth until every acre of this fertile region is taken up and cultivated by a thrifty people.

Although the action of congress in the matter of division may be an insult to the people of Dakota, the boom and the prosperity of the territory will in no way be affected.

This was the position of the TRIBUNE last February before the capital bill became a law, and before Bismarck seriously contemplated making a push for the capital location, and none who will look the ground over candidly can reach any other conclusion—Dakota can not be divided.

As stated then the reasons urged for its division are passing away. It was urged that its lines of communication led from the west to the east and that there was not even a wagon road connecting the two sections excepting a military and Indian trail leading up the Missouri river connecting the military posts and Indian agencies. Now mail routes have been established and daily lines of stages connect the two sections by both the Missouri and James rivers. Three lines of railroad have been surveyed from the south to Bismarck, one to Jamestown and one from Fargo to St. Paul. Accounts of merchants and others solicited.

Deadwood to Dickinson. Before the next legislature meets the capital can be reached from any portion of Dakota within twenty-four hours, and Dakota will be as well provided for in that respect as Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, New York or Pennsylvania.

The theory that the vast extent of country lying between the two settled portions of the territory was a howling waste, like the theory of the great American desert, has proven to be a myth. No fairer land can be found on God's green earth than the James river valley, no lands are more productive or better adapted to grazing than the undulating prairies of the Missouri slope. The heretofore unsettled portion of Dakota lying between these two sections has to-day fifty thousand people who have settled upon the free lands of this region since the attempt was made to satisfy congress that these lands were worthless and uninhabitable.

The man—a resident of Dakota—who attacks any portion of the territory, or the people of any section of it, is unworthy to be called an American citizen. No well informed man will do it—no man worthy of respect or confidence will think of it. No man, be he a South Dakota politician, merchant or farmer, a North Dakota wheat grower, herdsman or boomer, can now give any reason for the division of Dakota that will attract attention or gain respect in the halls of congress or elsewhere if serious thought is given the subject.

We of Dakota are one people, and those of each section have, or ought to have, an equal interest in maintaining the good name of the territory. Those of each section have done their part toward making it famous as the home of a healthy, happy, and industrious people. The only blots upon its fair name have been placed there by those who care naught for the territory or the welfare of the people, and who struggle only for their own personal advancement.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Dakota to assume that they care aught for the quarrels of old timers; the disappointments of Campbell, the grievances of Moody, or that they would have been any more ready to sympathize with the real estate speculations of one locality than they are with those of another locality. But they are well informed as to the cost of state governments. They know that to maintain a state government costs from \$150,000 to \$300,000 per annum; money that must come from the hard earnings of the people. They know that the division of Dakota means the doubling of this burden; that it means two sets of state officers where one will do as well; that it means two legislatures where one will answer; that it means place and power for another set of politicians, and not the slightest gain to the people of either section in return for the expenditure of money involved. They know that the great states of the Union are the influential states in congress and in national conventions, that New York with its imperial delegation in congress and in conventions is far more powerful than all of the little states of New England with half a dozen sparsely settled southern and western states thrown in. They know that by division we gain absolutely nothing but two votes in the United States senate at an expense of from \$150,000 to \$300,000 per annum, being the cost of the additional state government.

If the people were disposed to incur this burden congress would not and will not consent to it. The east has become alarmed at the growing power of the west and their only hope of maintaining their old time supremacy for a season even is to prevent a further division of the northwestern territories. There is a greater probability of consolidation than there is of division.

The republicans when in power refused time and again to divide. Now that the democrats believe they are on the eve of gaining supremacy they dare not consent to it lest they add strength to the force which they hope to overcome.

So, indeed, Dakota will not and cannot be divided and he who hopes for it has not read rightly the signs of the times. He who works for it labors in vain.

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| 2 Prizes | 5,000 | 200 Prizes 50 ea | 10,000 |
| 2 Prizes, \$500 ea | 5,000 | 500 Prizes 20 ea | 10,000 |
| 3 Prizes, 1,000 ea | 1,000 | 1,000 Prizes 10 ea | 10,000 |
| 9 Prizes, 300 ea | 300 | ea Approximation Prizes, \$2,700 | |
| 3 Prizes, 200 ea | 200 | " " | 1,800 |
| 3 Prizes, 100 ea | 100 | " " | 900 |
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| Whole Tickets, \$2. | | | |
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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

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THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

It is doubtful if any set of men chosen to perform a public duty were ever more vilely abused, without cause, than the members of the capital commission have been by a portion of the press of South Dakota.

The members of the commission were named for their positions without their own seeking and their duties were prescribed by law, but before qualifying, even, the abuse of them commenced and has been continued without intermission up to the present time.

They were expected by the authority appointing them to make thorough investigation and to choose a location central and accessible, not alone to South Dakota but to the whole territory, where the sum of at least \$100,000 in cash and one hundred and sixty acres of land should be donated for the use of the territory. The various towns in the territory were invited to and did make propositions, and when the proposals were opened it was found that that of the city of Bismarck was by all odds the most advantageous to the territory. It was found that the city of Bismarck was the most central point, also, competing for the location of the capital, being within forty miles of the geographical center of the territory. It was located on the Missouri river and upon the only line of railroad traversing the territory from the east to the west, and at a point where other lines of railroad would be certain to connect with that grand trunk line.

The cash subscription was guaranteed by a good and sufficient bond, and the land offered was within the city limits and at prices similar property was then selling for it was with reason believed would bring an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars. Here, then, was offered a central location certain to become accessible to all portions of the territory, and cash and land worth four hundred thousand dollars, not to speak of the additional quarter section of land, also lying within the city limits, worth it is difficult to say how much more. The commissioners acting under their oaths of office did not feel at liberty to reject this offer. Here was a fund provided without costing the people of the territory a single mill of tax that would give the territory a better capitol building than that of the state of Minnesota, which cost three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and for the building of which the people will be taxed for the next twenty years and perhaps for even a longer time.

The TRIBUNE believes that every one of the commissioners acted conscientiously in accepting this proposition.

The personal interests of all of them, excepting the Bismarck commissioner, could have been best served by the selection of some other locality, and if the question of bribery were to be considered it could doubtless be shown that he could have betrayed his trusts for a great deal more money than he can realize from the sale of his Bismarck property, which a town that could be mentioned in the southern part of the territory would have given, had he sacrificed the public interests to promote his own.

After the selection was made, and the money and land turned over to the territory, certain parties, who now seek to defeat the solemn engagements entered into, sought to blackmail members of the commission and offered to secure the withdrawal of proceedings to oust the commission if paid the sum of thirty thousand dollars. Not having permitted others to bribe them the commissioners did not care to enter upon that role themselves and the proceedings were permitted to be pushed with the result known.

And it may be safely assumed that every man in Dakota who has been instrumental in raising this cry of corruption has been himself a party to some attempted bribery in connection with the matter. The parties at Grand Forks who have so persistently pursued Dr. Scott, using the associated press to malign him, themselves assumed there was a ring and an immense speculation and sought to get into that ring threatening to do just what they have done if their "rights" as they were pleased to call it, were not recognized.

The commissioners collectively and individually invite the most searching investigation into their conduct, and defy any man or set of men to show a single act of theirs that can be even tortured into the appearance of evil. They can not meet the lies that have been

manufactured and circulated in the public press, but they are ready for investigation by courts or legislatures, or congressional committees.

Long before any inquiry can be made judicially or through the committees spoken of, their work will have been accomplished,—the building will have been completed—and they will be able to point to pride to that monument to their integrity and to the wisdom of the legislature which provided for its construction; and in due time deserved praise will take the place of the censure now sought to be heaped upon the heads of Milo W. Scott, Alexander Hughes, G. A. Mathews, M. D. Thompson, C. H. Myers, H. H. DeLong, B. F. Spaulding, John P. Bell, and Alexander McKenzie, the members of this commission.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

It has always been the policy of the United States government, whether the administration was democratic or republican, to select the principal officers for the territories from the states at large. They are chosen sometimes because of their well known fitness for the positions; sometimes to cancel party obligations; and sometimes for reasons purely personal; but in all cases they are chosen as officers of the United States and are expected to represent the United States, and are paid by the United States. Their appointment in almost every instance excites adverse criticism, but it is held that they are not appointed purely to please the people but to represent the United States and to protect its interests, and until corruption or an abuse of power is shown but little attention is likely to be paid to the howlings of the local press or the writhings of the local politicians.

Governor Howard, for instance, was chosen because of his eminent fitness for the position. During the proceedings of the Cincinnati convention he was spoken of as Governor Howard through a blunder of the reporters, and the title thereafter clung to him. After Hayes had been installed in office and Governor Pennington's commission had expired, there was the usual wrangle over the appointment of his successor. Mr. Howard being in Washington was invited to dine with the president and during the evening was addressed by him as governor. Mr. Howard protested that he had never been a governor and never expected to become one, and therefore hoped that this title which was simply a relict of the Cincinnati convention would be dropped. Mr. Hayes remarked "but Mr. Howard I have determined to make you a governor if you will permit me to do so and you may choose either the position of governor of Dakota, Montana or Idaho, and you will do me a great favor by not declining." Mr. Howard insisted that he never thought of such a thing—that the state of his health was such, and he had become so aged and feeble that he was inclined to rest. He felt that he had given a sufficient portion of his life to the public service and that no further sacrifice ought to be asked of him. The president insisted that Dakota, for instance, was on the eve of admission as a state, and it was important that the foundations for the state, soon to come into the Union, should be wisely laid. While the people settling in the new territories were enterprising, generous and frequently able, he urged that the governor's experience in public life and his unquestioned integrity would be of service to them and that the work that Mr. Howard could do in shaping the institutions of this territory would be a fitting close of his public career. It was about eleven o'clock that evening that Mr. Howard met a Dakota journalist, formerly a resident of Michigan, and detailed to him what had occurred at the presidential mansion; and as a result of the conversation that followed Mr. Howard on the next day withdrew his objections and consented to take the governorship of Dakota. Here was an appointment that was made from the purest and best of motives, and a man was chosen who was absolutely above reproach, but he did not escape the vilest criticism, and was hastened into his grave by the abuse heaped upon him by those who are now leading the crusade against Governor Ordway. Governor Ordway was chosen on the death of Governor Howard because of his well known executive ability; because it was known that he would dare to do as seemed best regardless of his personal interests or the wishes of local politicians, courting criticism at all times. Because it was known that he was a progressive man who would take pride in building up the public institutions of the territory—an honest and clear headed business man who would do his part toward removing any stains that might exist through the fault of former administrations, and notwithstanding the attacks that have been made he defied his enemies and can show a motive in every instance for the assaults that have been made upon him. He can and will show a clean administration. He can justify every official act of his during the time he has been governor of Dakota. The fact that Burbank was denounced, McCook murdered, Pennington traduced and Howard driven into his grave by the local politicians will not strengthen materially the charges that the same people have been instrumental in bringing against Mr. Ordway. He is

known to every public man in the nation and while he is denounced by a few, the best men in the nation are among his friends and those who have known him intimately for years are not likely to be governed by the prejudices sought to be excited by the disappointed townsmen and defeated blackmailers who boast that they are camping on his trail.

The Jamestown Alert pays the Yankton Press and Dakotan the following compliment: "If Governor Ordway has done and is doing all the Press and Dakotan can do for him with, he must be a bigger man than the president." He is accused of being the main obstacle in the way of the division of the territory and of being the moving spirit in the opposition to the Sioux Falls constitution. The governor is about the best abused man in the territory. If he is as thoroughly and unanimously hated in Southern Dakota as the Press and Dakotan has labored to make the people believe, it would be difficult to account for the influence he is exerting over the people down there against the constitution. This seems to be contradictory, and it is a well recognized philosophical principle that no two truths can be contradictory. Either the world has been imposed upon for ages by a philosophical delusion or the Press and Dakotan has asserted too much. If our Yankton contemporary was on the witness stand and made such statements, the lawyer on the other side might reflect upon its credibility. The Alert has

no cause of prejudice either for or against Governor Ordway, but believes he is entitled to justice as much as any other man and no more. He is likewise entitled to his opinions as much as any other man and should be as secure from persecution for opinion's sake as any other. If he is opposed to division why should he not have a right to entertain and express his opinion the same as any other man? If he is opposed to the Sioux Falls constitution what law of the territory or of propriety does he violate by feeling of saying so? The unreasonable bitterness manifested toward the governor by the press of southern Dakota and the unsupported charges heaped upon him have made his friends the stronger and his enemies the weaker. Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

The following beautiful and touching tribute to a brave and gallant soldier is clipped from a Benton paper: "We need say nothing about the estimation in which Col. Ilges is held in this community. We may, however, mention an incident which illustrates the esteem in which Col. Ilges is held by his own troops. When companies B and K, of the Second cavalry, left Aspinwall last Tuesday on their way to Michigan, they suddenly wheeled from the line of march and passed slowly before Col. Ilges' quarters, with the band at their head playing 'Hail to the Chief,' gave cheer after cheer for the man whom they knew had been disgraced and sentenced to a dishonorable dismissal from the service. They knew him, these bronzed men. Amid blinding snow and penetrating cold they had followed him in more than one long campaign. They could do nothing for him. Even the American citizen's right of petition is denied the soldier. But, like the men they were, they gave to their late chief a manly evidence of their indignation and their sympathy."

The Mandan department of the TRIBUNE is now under the charge of Mr. A. T. Packard, a young man of sterling worth who will doubtless make many friends both for himself and the TRIBUNE. The TRIBUNE branch office will be located in the center of the town and the policy of the Mandan department will be to harmonize any conflicting sentiments between the two ends of the town. The TRIBUNE will be delivered to its Mandan subscribers as early after the arrival of the morning train as possible, and an effort will be made by the branch office to keep to the front on all matters affecting the growth and prosperity of the west side metropolis. Business men advertise in the TRIBUNE because it reaches their customers west on the line of the railroad and the people will read the TRIBUNE because it is a newspaper publishing full telegraphic and market reports.

DEACON BROSS, of the Chicago Tribune, who passed through Bismarck en route east yesterday with the Colfax party, visited Bismarck five years ago. At that time Bismarck was the end of the road. Now it is the great central metropolis of the trans-Atlantic thoroughfare. In speaking of the development of the country, Mr. Bross said that those who had lived here during the past four years could not appreciate it so much as those who only pay the country an occasional visit.

The Yankton Press and Dakotan is kept so busy at present combating the rising opposition to the proposed state constitution that not over half of its space is devoted to blackguarding the governor and capital commission.

PROF. PUMPELLA's report of the transcontinental survey says that explorations between the Yellowstone valley and the great falls of the Missouri have resulted in the discovery of many thin veins of coal, valuable for local use, and of outcroppings of a nine-foot vein of bituminous coal of high heating power. With

known to every public man in the nation and while he is denounced by a few, the best men in the nation are among his friends and those who have known him intimately for years are not likely to be governed by the prejudices sought to be excited by the disappointed townsmen and defeated blackmailers who boast that they are camping on his trail.

In the November elections, only Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota and New Jersey elect governors. Connecticut will elect one-half of the senate and a full house of representatives; Mississippi, the legislature; Virginia, part of the senate and the full assembly; New York, secretary, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, engineer and surveyor, and both branches of the legislature; and Nebraska, judge of the supreme court and regents of the university.

in four miles of this coal a vein of magnetic iron ore was found. This is the only point in the United States where magnetic ore and coal exist in close proximity.

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screamed and went into hysterics, the servants ran out into the yard, and I confess that though I was expecting to see her revive, my own nerves were so shaken by the suddenness of the occurrence that it was with the greatest difficulty that I could stand. She then got out of the coffin and down from the table with very little assistance. By this time the tumult in the room had in a measure subsided, and she then told us what was the most fearful part of the whole experience that she had been entirely conscious the entire time. She had heard all that was said and knew all that was going on around her. She had felt herself being shrouded and laid in the coffin, had heard her friends weeping over her before the coffin lid should close over her forever, and thought that she should surely be buried alive. Meanwhile, though she tried her utmost, she was unable to move or utter a sound. Her friends looked upon her as given back to them from the grave, and, indeed, in the country around it is reported I really did raise her from the dead; and after I left they told me that the country was flocking to see me." The young lady is now convalescent.

The Bismarck Postoffice.

The following points of local history have been gathered by Mr. O. D. Bond for Andrews' history of Dakota:

The Bismarck postoffice was established in 1873 and Major S. A. Dickey was appointed postmaster. The major held the office but a short time and resigned in favor of Dr. B. F. Slaughter. The doctor soon afterward resigned in favor of his wife, Mrs. L. W. Slaughter, who had charge of the office from the time of its establishment either as deputy or as postmaster until Feb. 1, 1876, when she resigned in favor of C. A. Lounsherry. The office continued in the fourth class, the salary varying from a few dollars to \$1,000 per annum until Jan. 1, 1878, when it became a third-class office with a salary of \$1,700 per annum, and Mr. Lounsherry was appointed by the president. It remained in the third class until January, 1880, when it was advanced to the second class, salary \$2,000, and still remains in that grade, the salary, however, having been reduced from \$2,200 to \$2,000 under the recent readjustment.

The receipts of the office since it became a presidential office have been as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1873 stamps sold, \$8 14 22. | Box rents, \$466.50 |
| 1879 " 5 31 58. | " 635.50 |
| 1880 " 4 818.14. | " 635.75 |
| 1881 " 5 905.61. | " 663.00 |
| 1882 " 6 509.98. | " 806.93 |

Jan 1 to Sept. 30, 1883, stamps sold, 6,934.28. " 853.80

The total for 1883, it is estimated, will be as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Stamps, etc., sold, \$9,800; | Box rents collected, \$1,250, |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|

being an increase of about

one per cent over the preceding year, notwithstanding the reduction in postage.

A constant increase will be noticed for all of the preceding years excepting 1879, when a shortage resulted from a falling off in the Black Hills business.

Hopelessly Insane.

The Grand Forks Herald publishes a silly telegram purporting to come from Bismarck, which attacks the governor, the capital commissioners, Archibald Dow and the management of the sale of capitol lots. The giddy journalistic wild sassa who are now baying about fraud in the construction of Dakota's capitol will learn, after they have kicked along through a mentally deranged career and sober down in the sere and yellow leaf, that the massive state house in which Col. Ilges is held by his own troops. When companies B and K, of the Second cavalry, left Aspinwall last Tuesday on their way to Michigan, they suddenly wheeled from the line of march and passed slowly before Col. Ilges' quarters, with the band at their head playing 'Hail to the Chief,' gave cheer after cheer for the man whom they knew had been disgraced and sentenced to a dishonorable dismissal from the service. They knew him, these bronzed men. Amid blinding snow and penetrating cold they had followed him in more than one long campaign. They could do nothing for him. Even the American citizen's right of petition is denied the soldier. But, like the men they were, they gave to their late chief a manly evidence of their indignation and their sympathy."

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MASONIC INSTALLATION.

Missouri Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.
Duly Constituted and Its Officers
Installed.

A Pleasant Time Attended by Members of the Chapter and Their Lady Friends.

A Social Event.

Missouri Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., was duly constituted and its officers installed by acting G. H. P., W. E. Andrews, F. H. P., of Cambridge chapter, Mass., assisted by John E. Cattell, acting G. G. marshal, and John Davidson, acting G. G. chaplain.

The following officers of the chapter were present:

A. T. Bigelow, H. P.
O. S. Goff, K.
C. T. Peterson, S.
J. H. Marshall, Tr.
J. E. Carland, Sec.
J. Hare, P. S.
W. B. Bell, C. H.
W. A. Dillon, A. C.
Wm. Falconer, M. 3 vail.
W. B. Watson, M. 2 vail.
E. M. Fuller, M. 1 vail.
W. D. Smith, Sentinel.

Dr. Bigelow made the following address of welcome:

In behalf of Missouri Chapter No. 6, it becomes my pleasure duty to extend a cordial welcome to visiting companions and the ladies to Masonic Hall and the ceremonies of the occasion.

Our Chapter has been constituted, and its affairs installed in accordance with ancient usage, by the worthy representative of the General Grand High Priest, Companion Andrew.

For this object we have been patient laboring and waiting for the past eighteen months. We are no longer an incomplete body, but occupy our legitimate place on the roll of kindred organizations, and I heartily congratulate the officers and companions of Missouri Chapter No. 6, on their consummation.

Judged by the High Priest's robes you might expect me to touch upon Jewish history or at least a dissertation on the Talmud, but such is not my intention. However, it is but fair and just to let ladies who have graced our gathering tonight to reveal something, of course in strict confidence.

The first three officers of the chapter represent Joshua, Zebulon, and Bagdad, the principal leaders of the chosen people at the time of the restoration, when they returned from Babylon to Jerusalem to rebuild their city and Temple, as commanded by the prophet-messiah of Zion.

The High Priest, however, had no need of performing sacrificial duties since the appearance of the star in the east, as in the first three degrees much in the Chapter is considered in a spiritual sense.

Although the events symbolized in the Royal Arch took place centuries ago, yet the lessons designed to be taught are for the immediate present. We are truth seekers and whether truth be sought amidst falling columns, crumbling arches and decaying crypts of the first Temple, or amid the duties and responsibilities of our daily lives, the elevating, purifying and exalting effect upon us as individuals is equally strong, equally enduring.

In our masonic work in the search for divine truth and virtue, this pursuit we should be as zealous and perseverant as was Sir Galahad in the quest of the Holy Grail.

Masons are sometimes likened to material for the building of the temple and with this end in view should be mutually helpful that each brother may be properly molded and fashioned to fill his appropriate place.

Indeed the idea of the erection of a spiritual and moral temple is so grand that I will willingly lay down the badge of office and carry the load if needs be to promote so glorious a purpose.

Dr. Bigelow was followed by Messrs. Goff, Peterson, Davidson, Herby, Hare and others in neat and well-chosen remarks, after which Mr. Andrews addressed the assembly, setting forth the grand aim of the order and the promising condition of the Bismarck chapter.

The evening was then given up to sociability and jollification. The quartette Mrs. Call, Mrs. Goff and Messrs. Herby and Wirth, with Mr. Pinbrick as accompanist, favored the guests with choice selections which added greatly to the general enjoyment.

Banquet hour was a welcome time for all.

The tables, laden with all the good things known to the caterer's art, were under the direct charge of Mr. J. E. Weber, and were embellished with choice and rare plants from the Bismarck green houses. Major E. M. Fuller paying personal attention to the decorations. There were beautiful salas, century palms, and baskets of cut flowers, also two genuine acacia plants of special significance.

The following is a list of those present:

W. E. Andrews, P. H. P.

Dr. Bigelow and Mrs. Archibald.

Mr. and Mrs. Goff.

Judge Peterson and Miss Minnie Holley.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

Mr. Dillon and Mrs. Mallaney.

Mr. and Mrs. Falconer and Mrs. Macnider.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Dr. Herby and Miss Steele.

Capt. and Miss Southmayd.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges.

Mr. Wirth and Miss Grace Southmayd.

Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Weber.

Mr. Carland.

Mr. Beal.

Mr. McNeal.

Mr. Little.

Mr. Down.

Mr. Hare.

Dr. Donnelly.

Mr. Phelps.

The assemblage lingered till after midnight, and each guest seemingly regretted that the time when two days meet should come so soon.

National Park Boundaries.

Under the above caption the following correspondence appears in the Philadelphia Press of the 19th inst., and as many of the readers of the TRIBUNE have visited or anticipate visits to the park, it may be of some interest. It will be observed that the boundaries of the park are given, and although the scathing which Mr. Conger receives is uncalled for, the article contains some valuable information:

I notice in a letter from the Yellowstone Park, published in your issue of the 30th ult., a series of statements credited to Mr. Conger, superintendent of the Yellowstone Park, which are extracted in the brief paragraph, to wit: "The boundaries of the National Park are, at best, undefined; that no topographical map has ever been made of it; that the distances between points of interest are mere guess-work, and that the square of territory indicated upon the map of the United States is meaningless; the act of congress creating the park having omitted to state the number of acres or miles, or the direction of the boundaries."

Every one of the statements in this paragraph

By Telegraph

Lansdowne Sworn In.

QUEBEC, Oct. 23.—The Marquis Lansdowne has been sworn into office with considerable pomp and ceremony. The enthusiasm of the populace was very great. The governor general landed about 10 a. m., and drove direct to the department buildings, escorted by his military staff. The programme said out was strictly adhered to. The governor general in reply to the address of the mayor and council of Quebec said: "I have listened with feeling of the utmost gratitude to the courteous and hospitable terms in which you have been pleased to welcome our arrival on Canadian soil. I thank you for the reception you have given me. I shall not easily forget it. I accept the address which his worship, the mayor, has handed me in the name of our illustrious sovereign, whose commission I have the honor to hold, and toward whom the people of the Dominion have feelings of loyalty of devotion not less profound than those of her subjects on the other side of the ocean which we have traversed. I accepted it also in the name of the people of England united to you by a patriotism which alike inspires you both, and by the feeling of mutual consideration and esteem which you entertain toward each other. Of myself, sir, I will say but this, that I feel only too well the disadvantage which I shall labor in following two distinguished men who have been my predecessors and whom you have spoken of in language at once appreciative and just. If I do not shrink from the responsibilities which attach to the high offices to which I am called; if I can claim any qualifications for the position so honored it is because I undertake its duties with sincere admiration of the qualities which have earned for the people of the dominion so conspicuous a place among the civilized communities of the world. With deep seated faith in the political institutions under which that place has been won and with an earnestness of the desire and confidence which you have repaid in my predecessors and to work hand in hand with you for the advancement of the best interest to your country, which I shall regard as my own the words of your address leave no doubt in my mind that I may count upon you to assist me to the utmost of your ability in the realization of this wish. I have, sir, lastly to acknowledge gratefully the wish with which your address concludes that our residence amongst you may be at once agreeable to lady Lansdowne and myself and useful to your county, and I can assure you we shall long preserve the most agreeable recollections of the manner in which we have been received in your historical city."

"Anything for the Rattes?"

This was a question asked of the general delivery clerk at the Bismarck postoffice yesterday.

"What is the first name?" said the gentle man clerk.

"L. L. Rattes," said the inquirer.

"Nothing," was replied.

"L. F. Rattes?"

"Nothing."

"Geo. W. Rattes?"

"Nothing."

"Charlie Rattes?"

"Nothing."

"Katie Rattes?"

"Nothing."

"I believe that is all of the Rattes," the gentle man said.

"I'll ask for the mice the next time I come in."

This incident was related by one who was in the lobby at the time.

"Do you have much of that business?" the observer asked of the postmaster.

"O, yes," replied he, "it is an every-day occurrence. When there isn't a crowd, we ratify it; when there is, we enforce the rule of the postmaster-general, forbidding us to permit callers to ask for but one name at a time. This rule is generally accepted good-naturedly, but sometimes gives offense, and we get cursed fearfully. Almost all who are anxious about their mail, rent boxes, and they get along without the least jar or worry. Sometimes, of course, a letter is misplaced, but it almost invariably turns up before the day closes and is put in its proper place. Occasionally a man rents or orders his mail in a box, and then keeps calling at the general delivery for mail. The result is confusion. If in doubt about his mail it would only be necessary to leave a written order as to where to put it. All orders should be left in writing. These orders are examined every day. There isn't one out of a thousand that is neglected or forgotten. Occasionally a book canvasser comes into town and takes subscriptions for magazines. The women give their given names, as Mrs. Mary, instead of Mrs. John Smith. Letters and papers are sometimes delayed because so addressed, and the postmaster gets cursed roundly for not knowing all the women and children in the country.

In going into a new neighborhood names are recognized as being new as well as faces, and it is wonderful how quickly the experienced clerk learns where the mail belongs.

As Good as Gold.

This being the last day of the auction sale of capital lots it behoves every man desiring to

secure a pleasant home in the capital city to purchase one of these lots upon which to build. After today more than ten thousand men will be regretting the opportunities they have allowed to pass like careless winds beyond their grasp. Next spring when the lots are again put upon the market and the decision of Judge Edgerton is reversed, these very men who are now hanging back for something to "turn up" instead of turning it up and making futures, will be despising themselves and growling about the country because some one else was far-seeing and shrewd enough to grapple onto what might have been theirs. As the lots are now going, they would bring \$250,000, and in the spring they will be sold for nearly twice that amount. Remember, today closes the auction sale and the lots will remain in growing state of value from this until the first of May next.

A Change in Mail Service.

The postoffice at Vanderbilt has been closed by order of the postmaster general, and consolidated with the office at La Grace, Campbell county. The cause which led to this step is the fact that business at La Grace has been on a rapid increase, and the short distance between the points would not justify the continuance of two offices. A tri-weekly mail has also been ordered re-established between La Grace and Fort Yates. La Grace is a young town on the direct line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and is destined to soon become one of Bismarck's worthy tributaries.

The Merchants National.

Work on the Merchants National bank is

progressing rapidly, and the bank will be open January first. Word was received from cashier McMahon of Jefferson, Wis., Tuesday to the effect that he had negotiated \$50,000 worth of the bonds and president McLean has

negotiated the remaining \$50,000 in this city. This bank will be one of the most substantial in North Dakota and the elegant block which is being erected for its use, will be one of the chief adornments of the city. A large force of men are at work upon the brick walls, and Mr. McLean is giving the structure his personal supervision.

is wholly untrue. The act of congress creating the park defines its eastern and western limits as meridians—the eastern being ten miles east of the eastern extremity of Yellowstone Lake, the western fifteen miles west of "Madison" (Shoshone) Lake, while the northern and southern boundaries are defined as parallels, the former passing through the mouth of Gardiner's river, the latter ten miles south of the southern extremity of Yellowstone Lake. It is very possible that Mr. Conger's education has not been carried to that extent to enable him to understand what a parallel or meridian is; but he would not be allowed to impose his ignorance upon his readers. It is true that the act of congress in question did not state the number of acres or square miles comprising this reservation, for the reason that it was unable to do so at that time with any approach to accuracy. This area has, however, since been determined very closely, and, for the benefit of Mr. Conger and those upon whom he has imposed, I would say that it is 3312 square miles. Mr. Conger complains that no topographical map has yet been made of the park and, consequently, distances can only be roughly approximated. On the contrary, the park has been, in the last thirteen years, the most mapped section of the whole United States. From the time of the Washburn expedition, in 1870, up to the present, a dozen expeditions and surveys have traversed it, each one publishing, either a complete map of the Park, or a map of such portions as were visited, as a result of its labors. It is fashionable to complain of the poverty of the soils of this country but, if Mr. Conger aspires to figures in this connection, he should have selected a more promising subject. I can recall, at this moment, fewer than nine maps of the park, or of considerable portions of it, made during the past thirteen years. The early maps are, of course, to a greater or less extent faulty—generally greater rather than less. By far the best map of the Park is that of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the territories, under Dr. F. V. Hayden, the field work of which was done in 1878. A small edition of this map was published in 1879. It has recently been republished and issued in connection with the report of the field work of 1878. It is on a scale of two miles to an inch, in contour lines, approximately 200 feet apart. It is, perhaps, not too much to claim for this map, that distances between points of interest can be measured with some approach to accuracy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—H. G.

with the side of his face torn off by the discharge of a gun. The mother and child on the bed, were lying as if asleep, both being covered with quilts. It is supposed that, broadening over his ill health and inability to work, deranged Finzer's mind, and while the wife and children were sleeping he murdered them and then killed himself, as there is no evidence in the room of a struggle. The manner in which the murderous father killed himself is certainly diabolical. By his side was an empty gun barrel with no hammer or stock. He must have loaded the barrel and held one end in the flame of a lamp that stood near by and the other in his face and held it till exploded from heat and blew his brains out.

LATER.

H. H. Anderson of Wall street, has obtained an injunction preventing the issue of North Pacific second mortgage bonds.

Destructive Fire at Miles City.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 23.—A Tribune special from Miles City says: Many citizens who had passed the night in their beds undisturbed by any alarm were surprised on going down town this morning to find a large portion of Park street a mass of smoldering ruins. About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear of the Criterion saloon and in a few minutes had enveloped the building at the corner of Park and Main streets, thence running up Park for a whole block where it was checked only by the destruction of a wooden building by the use of gun powder. Thirteen places of resort and business were destroyed and it was only by the most persistent efforts that the flames were prevented from spreading to the north side of Main street and effectively closing out the business portion of the town. The burned district contained the oldest buildings in Miles City and the loss was correspondingly light. It will doubtless be rebuilt substantially with brick, the lots being largely owned by James Leighton. The First National bank building had a narrow escape, but brick walls and iron shutters triumphed.

Veterans in Council.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—The society of the Army of the Cumberland formed in line this morning at the Burnett House and marched with a band to the Grand Opera House to hold a business session. The society was led by the president, General Sheridan, who had General Boscombe on his right. Following came General Wood with Gen. John A. Logan. After these were Generals Newton, Carla, Morgan, Kimball, Parkhurst, and about 150 others. Gen. Sheridan called the society to order, and prayer was offered by Chaplain Earnshaw. The reports of committees were heard, and it was stated in explanation of the absence of mention of the death of General Steedman that he had never become a member of the society. General R. D. Mossey offered a resolution which was adopted that the committee on memories take the necessary steps to have a sketch of Steedman's military career published in the annual record. General J. Fullerton, treasurer, reported the balance at the beginning of the year \$35. Balance now in the treasury \$107. He stated that a large number of members were delinquent, many of whom cannot be found by letter. After the appointment of committees and the acceptance of invitations from the Chamber of Commerce, Caxia club, Duckworth club and Lincoln club they adjourned.

John Heap Smart

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Additional instances of fraud perpetrated by the Chinese government officials to evade the restriction act have been brought to light. The steamer Rio Janeiro which arrived the 15th brought seventy seven Chinamen holding traders' certificates issued by the Chinese government which under the treaty entitled them to land in the United States. In the majority of cases it was evident the holders of the certificates were nothing but common laborers, but the customs inspector said that they were bound to recognize the Chinese government certificates, as with the exception of five all came ashore. The city of Tokio which arrived yesterday brings 111 more Chinamen all holding similar Chinese government traders' certificates. They were questioned as to their occupation before being landed but so long as they stuck to the assertion that they are traders the authorities have no help for it but to let them land. By their answers it is apparent most of them have been coached as to what they must answer. Occasionally, as in the case of two actors today, they let slip something which condemns them. Among today's arrivals are boys eight years of age holding students' certificates. They could not remember the name of the college they were going to attend. More women claimed by resident Chinese as their wives, are also among the arrivals.

A Railway Wreck.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—An accident occurred this morning on the Louisville & Nashville air line. As the passenger train from Louisville was about six miles from East St. Louis it struck a broken rail. The engineer felt the shock and put on the brakes

The Bismarck Tribune.**A Ride About Town.**

In company with Mr. S. H. Emerson of this city and D. G. Collier, of Kentucky, a TRIBUNE representative enjoyed a ride through the city Saturday afternoon in the sunshine which followed the protracted rains. Although the building story has been told several times, new editions of it might be published daily and then space would not permit of a just mention of each important building and public improvement being made. At present they can be spoken of only in a general way. Mr. Collier who is a close observer, was completely surprised at the amount of enterprise and push manifested on all sides. Not a street or avenue boulevard or addition, was traversed that was not

A PERFECT BEDLAM

from the sound of hammers, trowels, saws, moving lumber, flying timbers and brick. Of course the capitol was visited, and the walls of this structure are now reared to the second story. Architect Buffington, who arrived yesterday morning, had just inspected the work and pronounced it the best that had been done on any building which had come under his observation during his travels of late, and he has been east, west, north and south. The white stone trimmings which are being placed in the walls, together with the splendid repressed Sims brick, presents a rich appearance and Attorney General Hughes, who was giving the stately edifice general looking over, assured the visitors that if the weather was favorable the roof would be on inside of a month. Next came the

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

which is now climbing to the third story, and upon which some of the most tasteful brick work yet seen in the city is being done. To the east of the city, the penitentiary came in for its share of admiration, and then the hundreds of elegant residences were commented upon. From the large new dwellings of Messrs. McKenzie, Hughes, Raymond, Moorhouse, Eppinger, Lambert and others in the central portion of the city, a pleasant jaunt was taken to Prospect Place, where the palatial homes of Messrs. Meier, McNeal, Emerson, Lilly, McDonald, Cloak and Jennings, are being built. Mr. Whitley's residence at this point is now completed, and that gentleman is permanently located here with his family. Mr. Collier availed himself of the opportunity offered to view the

GREAT IRON BRIDGE

for the first time, and on the return trip took in the Dakota block, First National bank block, the Merchants National, and numerous other

BUSINESS MANSIONS

of the metropolis. While the buildings were admirable and the demonstration of public-spirited improvements cheering, the most inspiring, as well as recreating features of the drive, were the beautiful autumn scenery which was spread out miles on either side, and the pure, invigorating atmosphere for which the Missouri slope is so famous. Mr. Collier has decided to locate in Bismarck, giving as his reasons the excellent educational advantages for his family, together with the rare opportunities for accumulating fortunes.

Emmons County.

WILLIAMSPORT, D. T., Oct. 18, 1883.—Emmons county throughout will rank among the first in territory for agricultural pursuits. Within a radius of five miles of Williamsport the soil is rich, comparatively level, and susceptible of high cultivation. This fragment of the county is but an index of the whole, but will serve our purpose as an illustration for the entire county, a hundred miles each way from Bismarck.

The government provisions for obtaining one hundred and sixty acres are very simple and easy, and once obtained constitutes a fine farm, and large enough for one man to properly manage. With a practical farmer on each quarter section of land, this county would support an immense population and Bismarck, Williamsport and adjacent towns would flourish as a natural consequence.

Within five miles of Williamsport there should be, on government land alone, one hundred and fifty farms, aggregating a population of about seven hundred. When the railroad lands are taken up, the population would double, and Williamsport receive the direct advantage of supplying trade to at least fourteen hundred persons almost within sight of town, which would not constitute one sixth of the actual customers that would live within trading distance. Not only would the town be benefited by supplying the country people with groceries, dry goods, furniture, agricultural implements, etc., but in turn would make a profit out of every surplus product of every farm.

In the absence of manufacturing facilities the towns of northern Dakota must depend upon actual farmers for their prosperity.

It will pay a single farmer to till one hundred and sixty acres of land; it will pay as many other farmers as there are quarter sections of land to be obtained. But the fact that much of the railroad land is being taken up by speculators, and a large percentage of the best government land is either taken in too large quantities—many pre-empting and tree-claiming and in six months taking a homestead—or taken up by men who never expect to improve beyond what the law compels in order to secure title, is militating against the best interests of the country and the towns that must depend upon the country for prosperity.

Every quarter section of land taken up for speculative purposes, is keeping a bona-fide farmer out of the country, and the towns are damaged just that much.

What this country wants today and in the near future, more than anything else, is practical farmers enough to till every acre of tillable soil, and Bismarck and adjacent towns will take care of themselves.

It is a fact that needs no demonstration that a farmer needs no more land than he can properly till, and one acre well cared for is more profitable than two acres seeded in a hilling manner.

The prosperity of Emmons county means increased tribute to Bismarck and the prosperity of Emmons, Burleigh, McLean and neighboring counties, must depend upon the actual settlement and intelligent cultivation of the soil. What else have we with which to produce wealth? The sale of town lots and suburban property shifts the money from one party to another, but does not produce any wealth; building houses, handsome business blocks, hotels, a capital building, etc., is only preparing for residence, business, or the making of laws, but when the mechanic receives his wages, everything comes to a standstill, awaiting the products of the soil and pasture lands, to be brought in and

exchanged for the goods on the shelves of our merchants.

It then behoves every man that comes here to stay and take a hand in the progressive development of this country and to reap an adequate reward for his toil, to discourage every thing that tends to detract from the cultivation of the soil, such as taking up more land than can be tilled to advantage, holding it without cultivation for speculative purposes, etc., and on the other hand encourage practical farmers to locate here, the sooner the better, remembering that small farms well cultivated and plowed by them enrich any country.

Of course people can do as they please, but there is a legal way even to make non-resident land holders and speculators contribute handsomely toward the public improvement that will induce many of them sooner or later to sell out.

There are quite a number here in Emmons county who have come to engage in business professional pursuits, farm, and build up a society as good and neighborly as can be found in the east, and who will forever frown down the tendency to "skin" everybody and everything that offers a renumeration until a fortune is made, then return to the east and settle down.

They have come to stay and become identified with all the legitimate improvements of this great country and share the burden and toil necessary to develop its unlimited possibilities. To all similarly minded they extend a fraternal greeting and will welcome any and all who like the pioneers of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, are willing by honest toil to wrest the soil from nature's hand and give it to the plow and sickle; who come with neighborly instincts and a disposition to contribute to Dakota's welfare the embellishments of true citizenship and the prosperity that always crowns honest labor.

J. H. W.
Williamsport, D. T.

The Rollers.

Work has been commenced on the new roller rink in McKenzie's square, and S. H. Emerson, the energetic proprietor, intends to have it ready for the accommodation of the public in about three weeks. The original plan of the building has been changed by adding thirty feet to its length, which will make it 50x130 feet. As has been stated heretofore, the floor will be of closely matched hard maple, and its splendid dimensions will give it the distinguished feature of being the largest rink in the northwest. A gallery will be built the entire distance of the wall, a well arranged stage will be constructed at one end, and a band of first class musicians will be in attendance every evening. Among the many entertaining and lively amusements of this modern institution will be carnivals, polo contests, dances, and general jollifications. It behooves the young men of Bismarck to organize polo teams at once and by steady practice they will soon be able to provide many an evening's side-splitting and exciting sport. At intervals during the winter the rink will be thrown open to theatrical performances and social gatherings, and its completion is looked forward to with much interest.

For the TRIBUNE.

OUR WORK.

[By Mrs. EDNA ROBINSON.]

What man might be we can but faintly imagine, but what he will be is his own to determine. Far better to erect the standard high above our reach; far better that a life-time of labor be expended in striving to attain the summit than that it should be lowered beneath our several abilities. Shall man—made in the image of his Maker—forever be content with serving self and gratifying passion's whims? No, oh, no! Raise high the standard of truth and loyalty, engrave upon it in glistening characters the noble motto, "Excellence," and bend every effort to reach the highest point possible for you to attain. Should discouragements darken your upward path, bring ambition to the front and banish every cloud that might hinder your onward progress. Our country demands from this generation rather than any former one, the triumph of our personal energies and will. Unto us belongs, in a measure, the noble work of preparing the way for future triumphs. Ours is the right to enter any field of literature or art that we may choose to select, and by so doing, to a certain extent, to furnish this part of the union with such aids as for long years in the past has been afforded her more favored sisters.

Then let us work—yes, work—for an advancement in our theory and system of culture, and let us enter upon the labor with unmitigated enthusiasm, and with this end in view, labor with a will for the accomplishment of this grand petition. And allow me to ask from whom or what shall we draw our inspiration for such a noble work? Not merely from a desire to amass the gold that perishes with the using, not from the hope that our names may glitter in shining characters upon the pinnacles of fame, or be handed down to posterity wreathed in garlands of affection; but from the deep desire to benefit our fellow-men, from the eventful times in which we live, and from the wish to advance the condition of moral, physical, and political society. From whom did Joan of Arc draw her inspiration? Not from the warriors of her day, but from her own indomitable will and from the events that transpired around her. It was no man's wish or will that Anna Dickinson uttered the high est thoughts in American politics in the crisis of the nation's history; that she pointed out the cause and remedy of the war, and unveiled treason in the army and in the White House; that she did not hesitate to rebuke the incapacity and iniquity of those in high places, and what was her reward? She saw the scepter of liberty grasped by the party of freedom, and the first gun fired at Sumter in defense of slavery. She saw the glorious day of emancipation, when four million slaves were set free; she saw armies, the hope, the youth, the promise of the nation, two million strong, go forth to battle and return with their ranks thinned, many having shed their blood in defense of freedom, while it must, indeed, have been a pleasure to her, when, after an impressive appeal before a convention held at Philadelphia, in September, 1869, delegates came forward and pinned upon her dress the badges of their states, until she wore the gifts of Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Maryland. And are not characters needed at the present day with the same force of purpose as Anna Lickinson?

Although we are not called upon to battle with the galling yoke of slavery, we are called upon to fight against enemies as powerful in the different spheres as was the yoke of slavery. Moral degradation is prevailing around us, and duty calls loudly unto us to strive to purify and exalt society in general. It is an old and well known motto: "United we stand, divided we fall," and if we would succeed in this noble work we must labor in union for the advancement of this exalted object. What we require at the present day is a broad and generous nature, a depth of tenderness, a firm principle, intellectual power, moral probity and religious earnestness; that we may through hardships and sacrifice smooth the rugged paths for the generations following, and bring them into harmony with the higher civilization bordering around them and at the same time earn a virtuous independence for ourselves. Again I would urge, to the work; with every energy awakened, with a feeling of individual responsibility and self-reliance, independent yet united, yielding yet ever firm to right and principle; and though we yield our places to the rising generation as they come upon the stage of action, shall it not be said that we laid the foundation for intellectual and moral culture, and the future upward progress of our fellowmen? and satisfied with our efforts we shall.

"Departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

MRS. EDNA ROBINSON.

A Sensation in High Life.

The facts in what may soon develop into a loud-sounding sensation in the capital city have been given a TRIBUNE reporter, and are about as follows: Several weeks ago a gentleman of Bismarck distinction left for the east on business and about the same time a young man, rather on the dode career, arrived at the Sheridan House. It soon transpired that the young man was a cousin (?) of the absent gentleman's wife, and would visit her frequently. As the lady was considered beyond reproach, but very little suspicion was aroused by her familiarity with the young man who was more flashy than wise. But there is always a day of reckoning, and the husband returned before his appointed time. He found the young man enjoying an evening luncheon with the wife of his bosom, and as there were several visitors in the room who inadvertently alluded to the dude as a cousin of Mrs. —, the husband smiled a satirical smile and told his wife that he had some business to attend to "down town" and would return in an hour or two. He went to one of the saloons and took a drink; then he asked himself how he had lived so long without hearing of his wife's most beloved cousin. Then he questioned several of his confidential friends as to the conduct of the cousin, and the information given him kindled the family fire which is now raging toward divorce. The angry head of the household returned to his domicile and informed the young man that he could not entertain him that evening, but would be pleased (?) to see him in the morning. When the fact became apparent to him that his wife had been at least injudiciously intimate with an utter stranger to him purporting to be her cousin, he consulted a Minneapolis attorney on the divorce question, and although it is to be hoped that the matter will be amicably settled and the lady will profit by her already bitter experience, indications point to separation. Names are not given at present as hopes of a quiet settlement are entertained by the relatives and immediate friends of the family.

Commissioner Scott Says.

That he wants the Grand Forks Herald to produce any and all evidence they may have, which in any way compromises his record as a member of the capital commission, either in print or in the courts. Mr. Scott thinks he ought to know whether he is guilty of the charges or not, and he is confident that the Herald does not think he is guilty, but is attempting to make others think so. Now that the court is about to convene in Grand Forks, if the Herald does not come forward with its evidence and substantiate its charges, or rather insinuations, the public must consider the worthy treasurer innocent. Mr. Scott has insisted on having the Herald make definite charges. He has asked that sheet to publish any one dishonest or improper act that he has performed, and it has failed to do so to the front. Now then, he defies them to bring evidence into the courts or even make a definite charge against him, and as the court will sit in Grand Forks on the 20th of the present month, it is believed by Dr. Scott's friends that the Herald's cowardly and unwarred actions will soon vindicate him in the eyes of the people.

One cannot but be surprised at the perseverance of the Mormons and at the success with which their missionaries find converts. The reason for their success, however, lies in the very fact of their perseverance. They recognize that a people must either progress or retrograde. They have therefore hoisted their banner from a desire to amass the gold that perishes with the using, not from the hope that our names may glitter in shining characters upon the pinnacles of fame, or be handed down to posterity wreathed in garlands of affection; but from the deep desire to benefit our fellow-men, from the eventful times in which we live, and from the wish to advance the condition of moral, physical, and political society. From whom did Joan of Arc draw her inspiration? Not from the warriors of her day, but from her own indomitable will and from the events that transpired around her. It was no man's wish or will that Anna Dickinson uttered the high est thoughts in American politics in the crisis of the nation's history; that she pointed out the cause and remedy of the war, and unveiled treason in the army and in the White House; that she did not hesitate to rebuke the incapacity and iniquity of those in high places, and what was her reward? She saw the scepter of liberty grasped by the party of freedom, and the first gun fired at Sumter in defense of slavery. She saw the glorious day of emancipation, when four million slaves were set free; she saw armies, the hope, the youth, the promise of the nation, two million strong, go forth to battle and return with their ranks thinned, many having shed their blood in defense of freedom, while it must, indeed, have been a pleasure to her, when, after an impressive appeal before a convention held at Philadelphia, in September, 1869, delegates came forward and pinned upon her dress the badges of their states, until she wore the gifts of Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Maryland. And are not characters needed at the present day with the same force of purpose as Anna Lickinson?

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The Philadelphia Press says that London is a much wicked place than Paris. In fact the wickedest city in the world except Chicago.

The watermelon crop of Kansas was destroyed by blight. But we are in shuddering uncertainty as to how they spoiled them.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for vacation of a portion of what is known as Suttle's addition to the city of Bismarck, D. T.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned owners and proprietors of blocks number five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) nineteen (19) twenty (20) twenty-one (21) and the east half of blocks number four (4) eleven (11) and eighteen (18) of section 3, town 138, range 80, west, lying east of Sturgis' addition to the city of Bismarck, Dakota Territory, will, on the first day of the next term of the district court for the third judicial district in said territory, to begin and held at Bismarck, said court, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M., and thereafter if said is not made on that day for one year offer for sale at private sale the following described real estate, situated and being in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota to wit: a tract of land containing 160 acres, in and to all of the north half of section 3, town 138, range 80, west, lying east of Sturgis' addition to the city of Bismarck, except so much as is in claim in the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad. All bids must be in writing and may be filed in the office of the probate judge of the probate court. Terms of sale to all cash at time of sale, balance in not more than three years from date of sale, to be secured by note and mortgage, interest 10 per cent. Dated October 11, 1883.

J. C. BURROWS,
CHARLES H. PRIOR, Owners
GEO. P. FLANNERY,
JOHN K. WETHERBY, Proprietors.
Flannery & Wetherby.

Attest: JOHN K. WETHERBY,
Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 31st day of August, A. D., 1883.

Notice of Final Proof.

I AND OFFICE AT BISMARCK. D. T.
Sept. 24, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on November 14, 1883, at 2 p. m., viz:

William M. Glascock.

Homestead application No 1407 for the sec. See 34 Town 138, Range 77 w. 5 p. m. and names the following witnesses, viz: John R. Rheinecker, Clay Slatton, Russell Marsh and T. White, all of Menoken, D. T., on 17-22 pd.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

I AND OFFICE AT BISMARCK. D. T.
Oct. 1, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on November 14, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Terrence J. Tully.

Homestead application No. 474, for the north west quarter of section 23, town 139, range 79 west, 5 p. m. and names the following witnesses, viz: John T. White, Dan DeMotte and Oscar Ball, all of Bismarck, D. T., on 18-23 pd.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

I AND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T.
October 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on November 14, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

Fowler J. Chase.

Homestead application No. 709, for the southwest quarter of section 6, township 138, range 76 w. 5 p. m. and names the following witnesses, viz: John T. White, John F. Smith, Maurice Begley, John P. Dunn, John O. DeMotte and Oscar Ball, all of Bismarck, D. T., on 17-22 pd.

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NEWS COMMENTS.

SIOUX FALLS is to have a \$15,000 masonic temple.

SELLING the murderer of Ada Atkinson is going to try the insanity dodge.

THE NATIONAL Carriage Builders' Association "don't want any free trade in theirs."

It is supposed that Chicago's new city hall will be ready for occupancy in a year.

THE SODA WATER man is not so popular as he was before the cool weather struck us.

We see that some editors are enquiring: "What's in a wink?" Try it on a soda water mixologist and find out.

THE GREEK SPONGE fishery has panned out \$160,000 the last year. We don't suppose this includes the saloon variety.

THE PRINCE OF WALES thinks there is nothing like having a good business to fall back on and is learning to play the banjo.

MR. BENNETT outrates on his new cable as he has done on the New York Herald, humanity will rise up and call him blessed.

THE ACTION OF MAXWELL LAND GRANT company against F. R. Sherwin for the embezzlement of \$44,000 has been discontinued.

GERMANY will soon be short of beef. No imports can be made from the United States and the plague is making fearful ravages among the cattle in Germany.

THAT INDIAN add his squaw who were run over on the North Pacific road have broken a blasted monopoly. Tramps have Hilberto had a monopoly of that branch of the trade.

A St. Louis man has flesh so tough that walrus can be cracked against it without hurting him. Nature evidently intended him for a mule trainer or a sand bag for pugilistic practice.

WE PROTEST against the statement that Iowa has the most hogs. There are more among the St. Paul and Minneapolis merchants than in the United States and New Jersey combined.

THE MARQUIS DE MURES has received a bonus of a quarter section of land and an ice house with 8,000 tons of ice from the citizens of Billings for establishing meat canning works there.

THE MILLER'S ASSOCIATION has decided that it has no use for the Washington territory wheat. It contains very little gluten and makes a low grade of flour. Dakota wheat commands the best price in Minneapolis.

MRS. LANGSTY was hooted at by a mob of hoodlums in Wall street, New York, recently. The British minister should now require President Arthur to send an abject apology to the crown prince or resign his office.

The superintendent of the Dakota Central doesn't propose to have any profanity used on that road. Next thing we know the first natives' privileges in this direction will be curtailed and artistic profanity will be a thing of the past.

It has been suggested that the securities of European nations could be used as basis for bank notes. It looks a little foolish to propose that from thirty to ninety per cent. bonds should be used instead of those of the United States, which are way above par.

THE DEMOCRATES of Ohio are in a political hot kettle. Shall they lose votes by repealing the Scott law or shall they lose votes by leaving it unpealed? It is a case of Hobson's choice and in either event will cause them to lose more than enough votes to make Ohio a republican state at the next presidential election.

THIS GIVING of birthday parties should be put a stop to by law. Its fatal results were shown recently where a Connecticut young man on his one hundred and second birthday gave a party and died the next day. Had it not been for this he might have lived to a ripe old age.

"**SUNSET**" Cox is very sure that he will be the next speaker of the house of representatives. If Randall's strength keeps increasing there will be a good chance for a "dark horse" to come in under the wire first. It isn't a good thing to be a prospective nominee too long, as many presidential candidates have found out to their sorrow.

THIRTY SEVEN murders have been committed in Fayette county, Ill., where Zora Burns was lately murdered and there has been but one man convicted. He confessed his crime without a trial and said he was glad of it. The county can have the satisfaction of knowing however that its record in this direction can never equal that of Cook county.

THE NOVEMBER number of the North American Review contains an article by the Rev. David N. Utter on John Brown, which takes an exactly opposite view to those commonly held concerning that historical character. Brown's action in Kansas are denounced in unmeasured terms and his work is compared with that of the Basque nihilist, "first make a clean sweep of the present civilization and let the future build what it can." Mr. Utter forgets that John Brown is not famous on account of his actions per se, but the idea involved in these actions is what has lent glory to his name. With no motive, Brown's career is that of a blood-thirsty murderer; with the lofty motive for which he fought, John Brown will ever hold that place in the hearts of the American people which the grandness of his ideal commands. Mr. Utter's short-sighted views will have no effect in dimming the glory of that execution of which Victor Hugo has said: "Two crosses have been erected on earth, that of Jesus Christ in the old world and that of John Brown in the new."

A MILES CITY artisan well went down an unusual number of feet the other day, and the Journal was almost frantic lest they should strike the infernal region. Be not alarmed, friend Journal, if the men who started that wall were sober, and pointed it straight, it is traveling right away from those regions as fast as possible.

CARLTON COLLEGE would like to have \$100,000 endowment. We know lots of colleges that are singing the same tune.

PORTUGAL wants to be a republic. It is only a matter of time when all monarchies will follow the United States.

A ORGAN 175 years old, the oldest one in America, is still doing active service in a church in New Hampshire. What tales that organ could tell!

THE SIGHTS OF PARIS.

The Magnificence and Beauty of the French Capital.

[Paris Letter in St. Louis Republican.]

The Boulevard des Italiens, one of the principal boulevards, at night is grand; the stores all open, the pavement filled with vehicles of all kinds. Take a chair, and as soon as you are seated a waiter rushes and puts a velvet cushion under your feet, and you have wine and cake and just gaze in silent admiration at this gay crowd as they pass and repass. Well, I never saw such a place in my life. The carriages and conveyances don't get out of the way; if they run over you, they are not punished; you must get out of their way. There are immense medallions in the streets and boulevards, ornamented with magnificient lamps and clocks, and also with colossal statues in bronze and marble. These medallions are raised a little above the trees, and the stages ablaze with crystal and gold and gas, and pagodas, high up above the trees, ablaze with beautiful flowers, and with light! Hero ladies and gentlemen sit, drink wine and eat ices, grapes, peaches, etc. I was up in one of these places several times, and I was charmed. The Elysian fields at night are a scene of enchantment. The Jardin Mabilie is not in existence any more. The Elysian avenue is broad, beautifully paved with asphalt, brilliantly lighted on each side with gas. The vehicles going up and down on either side at night, reminds me of a torch-light procession, and as far as the eye can reach. The lamps on this avenue look like a string of stars. This magnificent avenue is flanked with handsome palaces. Here live the Rothschilds, Munro, the banker, and many others. This avenue is a fashionable promenade. From 3 to 6 o'clock you see numerous carriages, riders and pedestrians on their way to the Bois de Boulogne. At the "Champs Elysees" one can witness the characteristic phases of Parisian life. The "Bois de Boulogne" is a beautiful park, covering an area of 2,250 acres, bounded by the fortifications of Paris. There are beautiful drives, rivers, lakes which are used for skating in winter and boating in summer. It is romantic and charming, and we drive through the Bois frequently. The garden of Tuilleries is beautiful, filled with colossal statues, magnificent fountains, lakes filled with black and white swans, and I can't tell you all. There is scarcely a square in this city that is not ornamented with immense fountains and statues in bronze and marble.

I spent three days in the palace of the Louvre looking at paintings, statuary, jewels and all kinds of arts. The Palais Royal is a grand palace and it opened into a court filled with flowers and fountains. At 12 o'clock a cannon is fired by the heat of the sun. This palace is used for handsome stores. A fine band of music is in the garden. I also visited the palace of Luxembourg and its lovely fountain. I have been to see the opera-house, the grandest in the world. It cost \$10,000,000. I can't describe it; it is a poem in gold, bronze, marble of every kind and color, floors of mosaic, bronze and marble figures, ceilings frescoed, etc. I saw "L'Africaine." I never saw anything mounted so gorgeously on the stage before and the singing was divine. There were 800 persons on the stage at once. Went to the Eden theatre, the finest in the world; 600 in the ballet. Went to the churches which are all superb.

I visited the tomb of Napoleon I, and did not think there was anything so handsome in the world as the tomb and chapel. It is in the church of the Hotel of Invalids, the home of the veteran soldiers, a magnificent place, with museum of artillery containing armors worn by different monarchs of France.

Went into two courts. All dignity and grandeur: carpeted beautifully. Behind the judge on the wall is a large picture of the crucifix. This is in all the courts. Went into the gallery of Louis IX of France. Visited the grave of Adah Menken at Mont Parnasse, a plain shaft of granite, with "Adah Isaac Menken, born in Louisiana, died in Paris," and on the other side, "Thou Knowest." Went to Pere la Chaise, a grand cemetery. Saw the tomb of Heloise and Abelard, the vault of Rasini, and many others.

Greeley's Farm.

[New York Cor. Troy Times.]

The changes of life, however, were soon felt in Greeley's little circle. Miss Fuller went to Italy and witnessed the capture of Rome by the French, while Greeley's family was visited by cholera, which carried off that lovely boy. Greeley thus mentioned this bereavement in one of his letters to his former contributor: "Ah, Margaret, the world is growing dark around us. You mourn that Rome has fallen; we mourn, for Pickle is dead." Greeley then abandoned this blighted spot, and as the Harlem road had been sufficiently extended, he bought in 1853 a building lot just large enough for a house, being determined to test the place before enlarging his purchase. Finding it both convenient and healthy, he gradually increased his domain until instead of the original one-eighth of an acre it included seventy-eight acres, being the largest farm ever worked by a New York editor. Most of Greeley's improvements were chimerical. He built a dam, for instance, in order to supply the house with water. After \$1,000 had been thus invested the dam broke and the scheme was abandoned. Sixty thousand dollars were invested in improvements, and yet the farm to-day is not worth one third of that sum.

Not Taken From the Census Reports.

[New York Journal.]

In New York and Brooklyn there are 200,000 young men and 200,000 young ladies. Each young man has from four to six girls and every young lady has from four to six reliable young men. In the combined cities is a population of 1,000,000 sweethearts and 1,000,000 beaux. The social relations of so vast a number must be highly complicated. The expense of chivalric attention to the 1,000,000 maidens is at times large, since the cost falls on 200,000 youths, instead of five times that number.

The Inspired Bill-Poster.

[Joaquin Miller.]

"I pay my bill poster more than my lead ing man; he is a more important feature in success of my show, and I am willing to bet that my play is billed equal to Barnum's circus." Who was gleaming in darkness?

One hardly knows at the insult offered a noble entertainment.

It is high time to call attention to the nuisance and to point out the remedy.

It is important that we have more on the inside of the play house and less on

A JAPANESE RAILROAD.

A Ride on Japan's Government Railway, the Tokio-Yokohama.

Some Pecculiarities of Management.

A Peep at the Passengers Aboard—Japanese Smoking.

[Boston Transcript Letter.]

A portion of the Tokaido (a leading highway) is now nearly deserted on account of the Tokio-Yokohama railroad. Close to Yokohama is a small town called Kanagawa, and from this place the pilgrims now commence their tramp. Kanagawa is about eighteen miles from Tokio, and third class passengers can ride there for about 20 cents, certainly much cheaper than an eighteen-mile walk with the cost of a lunch.

And I lay it down as the law here, that if any one is induced to go to any theatre by the bills, and does not find in that theatre all that is advertised on the bills, he can demand and must receive back his money any time. And, not only that, but it is his right, his duty, to have the swindling manager arrested and punished for obtaining money under false pretenses. This is a remedy I earnestly recommend.

Her First Pair of Spectacles.

[Detroit Post.]

A woman who looked as if she had been a long time in this vale of tears went into a popular and fashionable jewelry establishment on Jefferson avenue and said:

"I want a pair of specs."

"This way," said an obliging clerk with his hair parted in the middle, and he led her up a flight of stairs into a long room where a space was reserved for optical purposes.

"I am not going to have my picture taken," said the woman tartly.

"Certainly not, madam; you wish to renew your eyesight? Please tell me what you can see on that card, 9-7-10. Do you follow me?"

"Just let me have my par'sol and I'll follow you. I didn't come here to be made fun of. I can read and write as well as you kin, and count, too. I want a pair of specs."

"Exactly, but I should recommend eyeglasses with such a nose as yours, madam."

"What's the matter with my nose, hey? If it ain't much of a nose, you ain't agoin' to poke fun at it."

"It is a beautiful nose," said the optician firmly, "and would adorn a handsome pair of eyeglasses. Will you kindly look at this circle of lines? Do they all appear to be of the same size?"

"Pear to be? they are all of a size; nice, young, young man."

"Certainly not, madam; if the circles appear to be of all one size your eyes are not deformed."

"Deformed! Good gracious! who said my eyes were deformed? If ever I heard of the like!"

"You see, madam, we are compelled to test the optic nerve and determine if the person has presbyopia."

"No, sir, I'm a Baptist, and won't stay here to be insulted."

"You misunderstand me, madam; if you are afflicted with hypermetropia in either eye—"

"Look here, young man," said the woman fiercely, "I dare say you think you know a lot, but I want a pair of specs; I ain't as young as I used to be, and—"

"Oh, yes," interrupted the rash optician, "I see you are getting old and— But he never finished the sentence. When the woman came out of the store she was trying to straighten out the ribs of her parasol and muttering to herself:

"Old, indeed! I've ruined a \$3 parasol, but I haven't lived all these long years to be insulted by being called old! I'll find some hardware store where they speak English to get my specs at— Old! the impudent thing!"

English and American Suburban Lands.

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Within twelve miles of the town of England is an estate of 1,000 acres, with excellent residence buildings, splendid park, vast plantations of larch, oak, fir, and plenty of rich land for farming, for sale at \$1,000 an acre. Equally near the New York City hall it would sell for \$10,000 an acre. The Campsey estate in Suffolk—4,100 acres—with an Elizabethan mansion, woods, etc., sold for \$25,000 but little, if any, over average prices of northern Illinois farming lands. Four miles out of Dublin a correspondent of a Boston paper finds land selling at \$2,500 an acre. Alexandra park, London, six miles from the centre of the city, containing 163 acres of land admirably located for suburban homes, is offered for sale for \$700,000, the buildings, including the Alexandra palace, thrown in. Similarly situated real estate seems to be considerably higher in America than in England.

A Discomfited Dude.

[Boston Transcript.]

One of our New York swells tells this story of himself. It is his pot story. It impresses different listeners differently. Sometimes I think it doesn't impress them exactly as he expects it to, but it is his way of informing the world that he dresses for the evening religiously. I'll try to put it in his own words:

"I'm a decent absent-minded, don't you know? I'm a decent absent-minded. Did something other morning, just like me, don't you know? Valer was knocked up; lit the gas myself when I got up; danced stubborn mustache, mine is—had to curl it on an iron lighted gas to heat the iron and forgot to put it out. Of course, felah don't put on his morning clothes by gaslight and I got into my evening suit. By Jove! opened the front door and stood in evening dress in broad day light. Haven't got over it yet. Gad! upset me entirely! Felt like a wailor or a fool. Deuced absent-minded I am, don't you know?"

Tackled Slugger.

[Merchant Traveler.]

A western man, who was fighter, landed in New York, and some of his friends wanted him to tackle a local hitter and he agreed. The fight came off and the local rough knocked the unscientific westerner clear through himself. After the battle, one of his backers said to him:

"You are a pretty duffer, ain't you?"

"Maybe I ain't now, but I guess I wuz preious to the scrummage."

"Why didn't you stand up to him like a man?"

"Stand up, h—! I'm from the west, I am, and if I ain't got such a d—sight o' New York sense, I've got enough of the kind I've been bister to know better'n to tackle a cyclone comin' straight at me. You go away and let me git repaired up, or I'll pull my gun I'm that time, and you want to know it airy to be safe."

Rochester Post-Express: This country is now the proud possessor of three great juries—the star-route jury, the Dukes jury and the James jury.

Carrollton College would like to have \$100,000 endowment. We know lots of colleges that are singing the same tune.

Portugal wants to be a republic. It is only a matter of time when all monarchies will follow the United States.

A organ 175 years old, the oldest one in America, is still doing active service in a church in New Hampshire. What tales that organ could tell!

ica, contained in a sliding box (that horrible nuisance, a sulphur match, doesn't exist here); closing the match box about two-thirds, the pipe is lighted and

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CAPITAL CITY

Architect Dow left for the east last evening. What a neat front Slattery & Comer's block has been adorned with.

The owners of the National Park scenery are preparing to give an entertainment in Union hall.

Marquis de Mores purchased one of the capital lots, 300x140 feet, yesterday, for which he paid \$1,500.

F. S. Wadsworth, of Fargo, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and left for the Pacific coast last evening.

Benton papers report vast numbers of wolves in that section, and the average old timers are happy in consequence.

It is rumored that the North Pacific passenger depot will shortly be removed to a point directly opposite the Catholic church.

Johnson & Caselman have moved into their new store, on Third street. The firm will have one of the handsomest stores in the city.

Two runaways on east Main street yesterday caused no special alarm, and with the exception of a broken wheel no damage was sustained.

Schnyler Colfax, the bosom-friend of Abraham Lincoln passed through Bismarck yesterday morning on his return from the Pacific coast.

The roller rink in Union hall is open again after a short session of rest, and will remain open to the public until the new rink is completed.

Whiz, Bang and a Zip.
A TRIBUNE scribe, in his peregrinations, stepped into the Bismarck Planing Mill Tuesday afternoon and found a score of active mechanics flying about like a nest of bees turned loose on a truant school boy. Although the subject of a sash, door and blind factory has been agitated for some time, it is a fact that Messrs. Keefe, Thompson & Hackett, of the Bismarck Planing Mill, have one of the most complete outfitts for the manufacture of these necessary building articles, to be seen in the northwest. The manner in which this establishment is crowded with orders for finished lumber, sash, doors, blinds and everything pertaining to building, is another of the many evidences of the phenomenal growth of the city, and the fine work which they are turning out is a credit to the capital. Fourteen men are kept busy night and day, and every man is an expert in his position.

SKUNKS destroyed the Kansas watermelon crop. The flavor didn't seem to suit the fastidious tastes of the Kansans.

The sae of imitation butter has been suppressed in New York and boarding house keepers have come up on their rates.

The queen of Roumania has taken to writing poetry, and the fires of revolt and revolution are blazing up all over her domains.

In his speech at Lord Coleridge's reception Wm. Evans used only one eight-syllable word. The old man is fast losing his grip.

COL. TOM O'CHARTRE is on his way back to America again, and we moderate liars must again retreat to the back benches.

A BLOOMINGTON, ILL., girl walks about the streets with a pet coon.—Exchange. A colored damsel of Bismarck is guilty of the same reprehensible practice.

JOAQUIN MILLER's mother, who is sixty years old, recently married a Portland, Oregon, youth of the tender age of twenty two. Joaquin will be a kind father to his step-parent.

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In purity and healthfulness, Dr. Price's cream, baking powder takes the lead of any other. It has been used for years, and was never better than it is to-day. Dr. Price believes that all articles used in food should be strictly pure and wholesome, and determined that standard of excellence in all of his preparations shall be maintained.

With the compliments of those having charge of the Masonic banquet last evening, was sent to the employees of the TRIBUNE a basket of delicacies and several gallons of hot coffee. Such events are bright little oases in the life of care-worn editors and printers who burn midnight oil that mankind in general, arising from a night's rest, may feast on the news of the day throughout the world at their breakfast meal.

Marquis de Mores arrived in the city yesterday, en route to New York. While here he purchased \$1,500 worth of residence property in capital addition. He now has nearly ten thousand and beavers on the Little Missouri range, and is shipping two carloads of dressed beef daily. The slaughter, packing and canning houses at Little Missouri are now in complete operation and the immense range is being stocked as rapidly as possible. The marquis goes to New York to remain a month, when he will return to his Dakota possessions.

A new postoffice has been established in Emmons county on the route from Bismarck to Fort Yates, at Archambault's, to be known as Emmonsburg, and H. A. Archambault has been

appointed postmaster. This is another honor for one of Bismarck's first settlers, Hon. J. A. Emmons, for whom the county was named. Emmonsburg may be expected to shy its castor into the ring when the struggle for supremacy occurs. Mr. Archambault and James Gayton, for whom the postoffice at Gayton was named, were the first settlers in Emmons county.

The Sale Postponed.

A quorum of capital commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Hughes, McKenzie, Scott, De Long, Spalding and Meyers, held a meeting Wednesday forenoon, at which it was decided to continue the sale until to-day, (Friday) after which time none of the lots will be sold until the first of May 1884. Yesterday afternoon a number of persons went to the grounds for the purpose of purchasing lots, expecting to secure them at a low price. But the commissioners were too well aware of the value of the property to sell at a sacrifice, and after Friday, the 26th inst., the beautiful building sites will be left at rest to increase in value until next spring. It is predicted by all who have visited Bismarck during the past summer, that she will be the center of emigration in the spring and summer of 1884, and eastern capitalists, many of whom have already announced their intention to establish large business houses here, will bring in their money to invest, where, instead of four and six per cent, it will return fifty and one hundred.

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"The bridal chamber, then what?" shrieked a Fargo minister, and before any one could guess what he meant, a baby in the audience began to cry, and he smiled serenely and branched off onto another subject.

"BISMARCK blue" is said to be a fashionable color in the east. The originator of the drape shade was probably gazing upon the faces of some of our pliable-spine citizens when Judge Edgerton shot off his judicial mouth.

KATE FIELD is riding horseback "man fashion" all over Colorado. The horse she rides was broken only to work in a buggy, and when Kate gets a foot on each side of him she thinks he is in shafts and plods along with commendable patience.

WITH smile so sweet,
Across the street,
She ambled through the mud,
But struck a rock,
And came down ker-sock!

With a dull and sickening thud.

REV. MR. GREGG, of Chicago, preached on horse racing last Sunday. He said he admired a fast horse, and there was nothing harmful in horse racing of itself, if the gambling accessories could only be eliminated from it. If horse racing is proved to be moral the sport will fast go out of public favor.

A TRAMP applied for some breakfast, and was kindly supplied with an abundant meal. He ate it, and then out of pure gratitude went out into the woodshed, where he sawed four sticks of wood, broke a three dollar saw, and stole two pounds of thirty cent butter.

VICTORIOUS stab from the Duluth Tribune: Victor Hugo says Edgar A. Poe is the prince of American literature. Strange, but Vic. seems never to have stumbled upon any of Kit Adams' writings. We are willing that Edgerton shall come in second." Does the Tribune desire to awaken in the breast of "The Sweet Singer of Michigan" a deadly hatred and jealousy toward the humble architect of this column?

PITTSBURG GAZETTE: Look out for our pumpkins next week. Gracious, but how they're coming in! Some great ones, some very small ones and some of the ugliest and knottiest of the pumpkin family we ever saw. One great big ugly fellow came on yesterday all the way from Dakota. Just think of it, from Dakota. It's a dandy, sure enough, and if it don't take a prize it'll make good pie anyhow.

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WHY WE BLUSH.

Bill Nye Discusses the Theory of
The British Medical
Journal.

[Laramie-Boomerang.]

The physiology of blushing has long presented a difficult problem to solve. Many unsatisfactory explanations have been given of the causes of that interesting phenomenon. The British Medical Journal lately received an inquiry as to the measures to be taken for the cure of a chronic tendency to blush, and one of its correspondents takes up the matter in a very practical way, indeed. Among other causes of blushing he gives prominence "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." He adds that long-sleeved woolen sacks or jerseys are often a cause of blushing, and, in fact, warmth clothing in general. He does not fail to remark that the blusher must choose in this matter between the risk of rheumatism and the annoyance of blushing. As collateral evidence in support of his views he says: "An aunt of mine had habitually a red nose from this cause alone, which disappeared when she took to thinner stockings." The physiological explanation of blushing given by the writer just quoted is that it is due to paralysis of the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounding the arteries, which, not contracting properly, allow a freer flow of blood to the surface.

This is a new deal, so to speak, in which heavy socks and red flannels are trumps. From time immemorial it has been accepted without question the theory that blushing was caused by an impression, either pleasant or otherwise, upon the moral sensibilities—said impression being invariably conveyed either by the sense of sound or sight. But now this blasted Britisher boldly attempts to knock all the sentiment out of the blush by declaring that it owes its birth solely "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." That clincher, too, regarding the ancient maiden lady—her aunt—with the crushed strawberry nose, is certainly a difficult thing to controvert.

Socks vs. sentiment! This is iconoclasm with a vengeance. If the position can be sustained it promises to work a decided revolution in our social life, and explode many cherished sentiments. For instance, the new theory will necessitate the revision of the old rules governing the standard of modesty. The woman whose cheek refuses to color in the presence of glaring indecency may, instead of being a "shameless hussy," merely be a chronic victim of cold feet, or have neglected to put on her flannels. Then, too, the lover who now fondly supposes that the blush which suffuses the beautiful phiz of his duxey-Ann at his coming is a sign of pleasure, will know, when this new theory is proven, that the blush heretofore mentioned is simply a tribute to the thickness of her "socks" or her "too heavy underclothing." And when his arm encircles her waist and he is shoveling a steady stream of solidified saccharine matter into her willing ear, the blush may come and the blush may go; but instead of its proving a sort of heart barometer by which the watchful eye of the lover may guide his conduct, it is—merely registering the temperature of her pedal extremities.

Gentility in the Coach.

[New York Letter.]
In the ranks of the operatives who live on the east side it is curious to know that a coach is the sign of gentility. To be able to hire a coach is the weakness of hundreds of girls who work by the week down town, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that in the poorer classes funerals have become a sort of evidence of gentility, the condition of the family being rated by the number of coaches. There are scores of girls who give music lessons who spend nearly all they make at the livery stable. They are driven to their pupils' houses in coaches, and they are very particular about the livery.

The superintendent of a large envelope factory in this city said that some years ago a fainting epidemic broke out among his girls. Without any premonition whatever an operative would suddenly fall over as if dead, and he was in the habit sometimes of calling a carriage and sending the invalid home. But when the thing grew to affect the whole factory he turned one of his rooms into a hospital and he hired a doctor to apply restoratives, from which moment not a girl fainted. It was not till some time after that he discovered by accident that it was the ride home in the coach that had brought on the epidemic.

How to Treat Bashful Men.

[Cor. Boston Globe.]
Manners you must manage for yourself! I have found the best rule perfect kindness—I mean, of course, kindness of manner. Most men are a little bashful with women. Young men get over it by bravado—older men with a kind of silent, superior, condescending air. Now, if you study never to take advantage of this shyness, which makes men doubly sensitive—so that many a clever man is conscious of being a perfect fool with women—if you never wound them by a look, or word, or insinuation, or implication, and never seem in league with any one man, against any other—why, a little judicious flattery of manner, only, not of words, does the whole business—the man is yours.

Woman in Journalism.

[Harper's Magazine.]
The nature of the work to be done is not changed by the fact that it is a woman that undertakes it. It may be done better, more delicately, more shrewdly, more honestly, but it is the same work, and requires the same qualities, whether the worker be a man or a woman. There are, indeed, some special branches of labor upon a newspaper, such as that which relates to the dress of women, to needle and other work of the kind, with which women are naturally more familiar than men, and women will therefore treat them more satisfactorily and intelligently. But "a woman's duty upon a newspaper" is substantially the same with that of a man.

Danger in Cracked Dishes.

[New York Times.]
Cracked earthenware should never be used for domestic purposes. It is a safe rule in good housekeeping to break any fractured stoneware pieces and render them quite unfit for any employment as utensils. In a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. E. Peyrusson demonstrated very clearly how the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, and similar diseases may be preserved and communicated by even the slightest crack or fissure which may be caused by very trifling accidents to crockery and faience.

Ivy on the Walls.

[Minneapolis Housekeeper.]
The English ivy, growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as most persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it; and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where dampness had prevailed for a length of time, the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover the opposite exterior side. The close, over-hanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. Beauty and utility in this case go hand in hand.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK FINANCIAL.
NEW YORK, Oct. 25.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILWAYS—Strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Quiet.
MUNICIPAL BONDS, 3% call.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6@7.

STEELING EXCHANGE—On demand \$1.84; Bankers' bills steady at \$1.81.

BRANDS sold per box.

Snow Flake, 100

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Rev. Austin, of New York Mills, N. Y., who succeeds Rev. S. H. Thompson in the Presbyterian pulpit, arrived in the city last evening, accompanied by his family.

Mr. J. K. Wetherby sold yesterday his one-tenth interest in the Flannery & Wetherby addition to Bismarck for \$6,000 to Captain L. P. Baker, of the Benton line of steamers.

Colonel Woods, formerly of Chicago, and J. C. Ferry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are about to open a large feed and supply store in the south half of Slattery & Comer's new block.

J. K. Wetherby has sold nearly \$15,000 worth of property within the last few days. He sold North Pacific lots to the amount of \$600 to Major Raymond yesterday.

The North Pacific has completed its branch to the Yellowstone Park, and during the winter three trains per week will carry the tourists to that wonderful region.

Six convicts have escaped from the Montana penitentiary within the last four months. This fact would seem to warrant a change in the executive official of that institution.

Two men recently started from Livingston in an open boat and intended making the trip to New Orleans in that way. They will probably pass Bismarck about the 4th of next July.

Platt Barr, of the Butte Miner, and T. P. McElrath, late of the Miles City Press, have established a new daily paper at Bismarck. This makes the third daily newspaper now published in the silver city.

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The Benton Press claims that navigation above that city is impracticable, if not impossible, but insists that light draft boats would insure navigation to that point as late as November. This is an apparent fact, and doubtless next year will see a fleet of these boats on the upper river.

So popular have Dr. Price's special flavoring extracts become that but few kitchens can be found where they are not used. Dr. Price has succeeded in this important domestic necessity. His flavorings are peculiarly delicious, and so highly concentrated that it takes but a small quantity to impart the flavor of the fruit.

In purity and healthfulness, Dr. Price's cream, baking powder takes the lead of any other. It has been used for years, and was never better than it is to-day. Dr. Price believes that all articles used in food should be strictly pure and wholesome, and determined that this standard of excellence in all of his preparations shall be maintained.

With the compliments of those having charge of the Masonic banquet last evening, was sent to the employees of the TRIBUNE a basket of delicacies and several gallons of hot coffee. Such events are bright little oases in the life of care-worn editors and printers who work midnight oil that mankind in general, arising from a night's rest, may feast on the news of the day throughout the world at their breakfast meal.

Marquis de Mores arrived in the city yesterday, en route to New York. While here he purchased \$1,500 worth of residence property in capital addition. He now has nearly ten thousand dollars on the Little Missouri range, and is shipping two carloads of dressed beef daily. The slaughter, packing and canning houses at Little Missouri are now in complete operation and the immense range is being stocked as rapidly as possible. The marquis goes to New York to remain a month, when he will return to his Dakota possessions.

A new postoffice has been established in Emmons county on the route from Bismarck to Fort Yates, at Archambault's, to be known as Emmonsburg, and H. A. Archambault has

appointed postmaster. This is another honor for one of Bismarck's first settlers, Hon. J. A. Emmons, for whom the county was named. Emmonsburg may be expected to sit its castor into the ring when the struggle for supremacy occurs. Mr. Archambault and James Gayton, for whom the postoffice at Gayton was named, were the first settlers in Emmons county.

The Sale Postponed.

A quorum of capital commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Hughes, McKenzie, Scott, De Long, Spalding and Meyers, held a meeting Wednesday forenoon, at which it was decided to continue the sale until to-day, (Friday) after which time none of the lots will be sold until the first of May 1884. Yesterday afternoon a number of persons went to the grounds for the purpose of purchasing lots, expecting to secure them at a low price. But the commissioners were too well aware of the value of the property to sell at a sacrifice, and after Friday, the 26th inst., the beautiful building sites will be left at rest to increase in value until next spring. It is predicted by all who have visited Bismarck during the past summer, that she will be the center of emigration in the spring and summer of 1884, and eastern capitalists, many of whom have already announced their intention to establish large business houses here, will bring in their money to invest, where, instead of four and six per cent, it will return fifty and one hundred.

Whiz, Bang and a Zip.

A TRIBUNE scribe, in his peregrinations, stepped into the Bismarck Planing Mill Tuesday afternoon and found a score of active mechanics flying about like a nest of bees turned loose on a truant school boy. Although the subject of a saw, door and blade factory has been agitated for some time, it is a fact that Messrs. Keefe, Thompson & Hackett, of the Bismarck Planing Mill, have one of the most complete outfitts for the manufacture of these very necessary building articles, to be seen in the northwest. The manner in which this establishment is crowded with orders for finished lumber, sash, doors, blinds and everything pertaining to a building, is another of the many evidences of the phenomenal growth of the city, and the fine work which they are turning out is a credit to the capital. Fourteen men are kept busy night and day, and every man is an expert in his position.

SKUNKS destroyed the Kansas watermelon crop. The flavor didn't seem to suit the fastidious tastes of the Kansans.

The save of imitation butter has been suppressed in New York and boarding house keepers have come up on their rates.

The queen of Roumania has taken to writing poetry, and the fires of revolt and revolution are blazing up all over her domains.

In his speech at Lord Coleridge's reception Wm. Evans used only one eight-syllable word the old man is fast losing his grip.

COL. TOM OCHILTREE is on his way back to America again, and we moderate liars must again retreat to the back benches.

A BLOOMINGTON, Ill., girl walks about the streets with a pet coon—Exchange. A colored damsel of Bismarck is guilty of the same reprehensible practice.

JOAQUIN MILLER's mother, who is sixty years old, recently married a Portland, Oregon, youth of the tender age of twenty two. Joaquin will be a kind father to his step-parent.

A CHICAGO woman was made crazy by sudden and unexpected kiss. If it was a Chicago man who kissed her, she probably got a sniff of his breath just before the osculation occurred.

It is the general Hindoo belief that the use of soda water is what makes the English so strong. Its effervescence and power to drive out the cork causes it to be regarded as a most potent beverage.

THE new State of Dakota will take for its motto "Fear God and take your own part." It is believed that this motto was selected by a man who has a mother-in-law. Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald

"THE bridal chamber, then what?" shrieked a Fargo minister, and before any one could guess the conundrum, a baby in the audience began to cry, and he smiled serenely and branched off onto another subject.

"BISMARCK blue" is said to be a fashionable color in the east. The originator of the deep shade was probably gazing upon the faces of some of our pliable-spine citizens when Judge Edgerton shot off his judicial mouth.

KATE FIELD is riding horseback "man fashion" all over Colorado. The horse she rides was broken only to work in a buggy, and when Kate gets a foot on each side of him he thinks he is in shafts and plods along with commendable patience.

WITH smile so sweet,
Across the street,
She ambled through the mud,
But struck a rock,
And came down kerchunk!
With a dull and sickening thud.

REV. MR. GREEN, of Chicago, preached on horse racing last Sunday. He said he admired a fast horse, but there was nothing harmful in horse racing if, and there is, some special branches of labor, upon a newspaper, such as that which relates to the dress of women, to needle and other work of the kind, with which women are naturally more familiar than men, and women will therefore treat them more satisfactorily and intelligently. But a woman's duty upon a newspaper is to substan-

tially the same with that of a man.

DANGER IN CRACKED DISHES.
[New York Times.]

Cracked earthenware should never be used for domestic purposes. It is a safe rule in good housekeeping to break any fractured stoneware to pieces and render them quite unfit for any employment as utensils. In a paper read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. E. Feyrasson demonstrated very clearly how the germs of cholera, typhoid fever, and similar diseases may be preserved and communicated by even the slightest crack or fissure which may be caused by very trifling accidents to crockery and glass.

IVY ON THE WALLS.
[Minneapolis Housekeeper.]

The English ivy, growing over the walls of a building, instead of promoting dampness, as most persons would suppose, is said to be a remedy for it; and it is mentioned as a fact that in a room where dampness had prevailed for a length of time, the affected parts inside had become dry when ivy had grown up to cover the opposite exterior side. The close, over-hanging pendant leaves prevent the rain or moisture from penetrating the wall. Beauty and utility in this case go hand in hand.

PITTSBURG GAZETTE: Look out for our pumpkin show next week. Gracious, but how they're coming in! Some of the greatest ones, some very small ones and some of the ugliest and knottiest of the pumpkin family we ever saw. One great big ugly fellow came on yesterday all the way from Dakota. Just think of it, from Dakota! It's a daisy, sure enough, and if it don't make a prize it'll make good pie anyhow.

A new postoffice has been established in Emmons county on the route from Bismarck to Fort Yates, at Archambault's, to be known as Emmonsburg, and H. A. Archambault has

WHY WE BLUSH.

Bill Nye Discusses the Theory of the British Medical Journal.

[Laramie Boomerang.]

The physiology of blushing has long presented a difficult problem to solve. Many unsatisfactory explanations have been given of the causes of that interesting phenomenon. The British Medical Journal lately received an inquiry as to the measures to be taken for the cure of a chronic tendency to blush, and one of its correspondents takes up the matter in a very practical way, indeed. Among other causes of blushing he gives prominence "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." He adds that long-sleeved woolen sacks or jerseys are often a cause of blushing, and, in fact, warm clothing in general. He does not fail to remark that the blusher must choose in this matter between the risk of rheumatism and the annoyance of blushing. As collateral evidence in support of his views he says: "An aunt of mine had habitually a red nose from this cause alone, which disappeared when she took to thinner stockings." The physiological explanation of blushing given by the writer just quoted is that it is due to paralysis of the sympathetic circles of nerves surrounding the arteries, which, not contracting properly, allow a free flow of blood to the surface.

This is a new deal, so to speak, in which heavy socks and red flannels are trumps. From time immemorial it has been accepted without question the theory that blushing was caused by an impression, either pleasant or otherwise, upon the moral sensibilities—caused impression being invariably conveyed either by the sense of sound or sight. But now this blushed Britisher boldly attempts to knock all the sentiment out of the blush by declaring that it owes its birth solely "to the wearing of too thick underclothing, and especially of too thick socks." That clincher, too, regarding the ancient maiden lady—her aunt—with the crushed strawberry nose, is certainly a difficult thing to controvert.

Socks vs. sentiment! This is iconoclasm with a vengeance. If the position can be sustained it promises to work a decided revolution in our social life, and explode many cherished sentiments. For instance, the new theory will necessitate the revision of the old rules governing the standard of modesty.

The woman whose cheek refuses to color in the presence of glaring indecency may, instead of being a "shameless hussy," merely be a chronic victim of cold feet, or have neglected to put on her flannels. Then, too, the lover who now fondly supposes that the blush which suffuses the beautiful phiz of his duxey Ann at his coming is a sign of pleasure, will know, when this new theory is proven, that the blush heretofore mentioned is simply a tribute to the thickness of her "socks" or her "too heavy underclothing."

And when his arm encircles her waist and he is shoveling a steady stream of solidified saccharine matter into her willing ear, the blush may come and the blush may go; but instead of proving a sort of heart barometer by which the watchful eye of the lover may guide his conduct, it is—merely registering the temperature of her pedal extremities.

GENTILITY IN THE COACH.
[New York Letter.]

In the ranks of the operatives who live on the east side it is curious to know that a coach is the sign of gentility. To be able to hire a coach is the weakness of hundreds of girls who work by the week down town, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that in the poorer classes funerals have become a sort of evidence of gentility, the condition of the family being rated by the number of coaches. There are scores of girls who give music lessons who spend nearly all they make at the livery stable. They are driven of their pupils' houses in couples, and they are very particular about the livery.

MILWAUKEE PRODUCE.
[Milwaukee, October 25.]

FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—Four demand higher; 90¢ to 90¢ October; 97¢ to 97¢ November; 93¢ to 93¢ December; 94¢ to 94¢ January; 91¢ to 91¢ May; No. 2 spring wheat 91¢ to 91¢ November; No. 3 spring wheat 89¢ to 89¢ January; No. 2 red winter wheat 87¢ to 87¢ December.

OATS—Active; firm; shade easier at close; 4¢ each October; 45¢ to 45¢ November; 45¢ December; 45¢ to 45¢ January; 45¢ to 45¢ February.

OATS—Firm; demand ruled firm; 27¢ to 27¢ October; 27¢ November; 28¢ December; 27¢ to 27¢ January.

OATS—Weaker; No. 228 in store; rejected 30¢ delivered.

RYE—Dull; No. 1, 56¢; No. 2, 54¢.

BARLEY—Steady at 60¢.

MINNEAPOLIS PRODUCE.
[Minneapolis, October 25.]

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; 91¢ October; 92¢ November; 93¢ December; 94¢ January; 92¢ to 92¢ February.

CORN—In fair demand. No. 2 46¢ in store.

OATS—Weaker; No. 228 in store; rejected 30¢ delivered.

RYE—Dull; No. 1, 56¢; No. 2, 54¢.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 62¢; extra No. 3, 57¢.

MILWAUKEE PRODUCE.
[Milwaukee, October 25.]

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and unchanged; 91¢ October; 92¢ November; 93¢ December; 94¢ January; 92¢ to 92¢ February.

CORN—In fair demand. No. 2 46¢ in store.

OATS—Weaker; No. 228 in store; rejected 30¢ delivered.

RYE—Dull; No. 1, 56¢; No. 2, 54¢.

BARLEY—Dull; No. 2, 62¢; extra No. 3, 57¢.

DULUTH PRODUCE.
[Duluth, October 25.]

The markets on Change today are practically unchanged. No. 1 hard, 14¢; No. 2 hard, 9¢; No. 3, 9¢; cash, 97¢; cash, 97¢; No. 2, 9¢; No. 3, 8¢; receipts 109,800; shipments 34,900; in store 1,034,300.

LIBERTY CITY PRODUCE.
[Liberty City, October 25.]

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; 91¢ October; 92¢ November; 93¢ December; 94¢ January; 92¢ to 92¢ February.

CORN—In fair demand. No. 2 46¢ in store.

OATS—Weaker; No.